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GREETINGS TELEGRAM SENT TO BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL

AU091132 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria, we convey to the Bulgarian people the best greetings and wishes for happiness and prosperity".

ALIA, CARCANI GREET DPRK LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU091130 Tirana ATA in English 0843 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (AATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent a message of greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Comrade Kan Song-san, chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and in our names we convey to you and the Korean people the best greetings and wishes.

"The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948 marked an event of great historic importance for the Korean people in their struggle for freedom and independence and opened the way to the construction of the new life. During these 38 years, through efforts and untiring work, they have reached great successes in the development of the people's economy and culture and the strengthening of the national defence. The Albanian people rejoice sincerely over this important achievement of the Korean people and wish them fresh successes for the progress and consolidation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Availing of the occasion, we express once more our resolute support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the removal of U.S. imperialists from South Korea and the independent unification of the country.

"We wish that the friendly relations existing between the two countries develop in the future too".

CARCANI SPEAKS TO PARTY MEMBERS IN MILITARY UNIT

AU080903 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 31 August carries on page 2 a 1,300-word report by Sotiraq Gjordeni entitled "Strengthening the Moral-Political State of Military Discipline at the Center of Attention in the Work of the Party," which describes the proceedings of the AWP conference in the "X" military unit, held at Durres on 29 August, and attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of Durres District AWP committee.

The article begins by describing the conference's discussion of the present state of morale and discipline in the "X" military unit, mentioning "the particular mobilization among soldiers and cadres" aroused by Ramiz Alia's speech to army cadres in Durres on 8 July. "In the discussion it was stressed that there is a healthy moral-political situation in the unit." Later in the discussion, it was said that "without lapsing into complacency, attention was drawn to intensifying work for a fuller understanding and conception of discipline, and for its constant tightening, through strictly combatting every incident, however small, that might threaten it."

The article concludes by reporting Carcani's speech as follows:

"After evaluating the proceedings of the conference, he conveyed warmest greetings to the delegates from the AWP Central Committee, and personal greetings from Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee and general commander of our Armed Forces.

"The recent plenums of the AWP Central Committee and the speeches of Comrade Ramiz Alia, especially those about tightening discipline in the army and at the meeting with army cadres in Durres, said Comrade Adil, constitute a program of work for the party organization, staff commanders, communists, cadres and young people of this unit too. While emphasizing the need to educate members of the armed forces in our people's military art, Comrade Adil stressed that this art embodies the clear political, ideological and military orientation given to the army by the party and our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha. Studying and mastering this art, and applying it and enriching it in a creative way, is the key to all the work carried out in this unit. This art is a science, he said, and its acquisition requires devotion, will power, determination, continual study, and also organization and control.

"Later Comrade Adil gave valuable instructions and set out tasks for the best possible understanding and practical realization of military preparedness. An increase in the quality and fruitfulness of the military education of the people, he stressed, is one of the basic tasks of the work of the party and commanders. Executing scientifically the whole process of military preparedness and further sharpening alertness demand further tightening of the scientific management and organization of our work.

"Continuing, Comrade Adil Carcani dwelt upon various problems relating to the further tightening of discipline and the moral-political state of the army. The important instructions and tasks set forth by Comrade Ramiz Alia, the general commandant of our armed forces, have created a healthier situation and aroused greater commitment to the implementation of the demands of militlary discipline, stressed Adil Carcani.

"After speaking about the constant work which must be done to further the education, purity, and moral-political character of cadres and communists, Comrade Adil gave some instructions for further strengthening the leading role of the party organization and increasing the militant and military spirit of communists. Particular attention, he said, must be devoted to increasing their initiative and self-reliance, so that they work more dynamically. The party demands that communists and cadres should link themselves more strongly with their duties, and that everybody should master well the job and function which is entrusted to him; the party wants communists to set an inspiring example at work and everywhere, with deeds and not words. Later Comrade Adil laid stress upon the tasks before the party base organizations to enliven the youth organization, as a more active and lively force within the army. The youth organization should be trusted more, so that it may increase its role in realizing political and military duties.

"In conclusion, Comrade Adil dwelt on various problems of the international situation."

CELIKU SPEAKS AT SHKODER DISTRICT RALLY

AU081122 Tirana ATA in English 0842 GMT 8 Sep 86

[The 43rd Anniversary of the Battle of Rec Commemorated -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 8 (ATA) -- The people of the district of Shkoder commemorated the 43rd anniversary of the battle of Rec against foreign occupiers and the traitors to the country.

On this occasion a popular rally was organised. Present were workers of work and production centers, cooperative members, former partisans, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, military men, youngsters, etc.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku, the first secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Muho Asllani.

Near the lapidary erected to this event wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the party committee, the executive committee of the people's council, the mass organisations of this district, etc.

The rally was opened by Comrade Muho Asllani.

Amidst the applauses of those present Comrade Hajredin Celiku took the floor. He greeted in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the DRA and of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

In his speech Comrade Hajredin Celiku said among others that the 43rd anniversary of the battle of Rec is being celebrated in the atmosphere of a great enthusiasm prevailing throughout our country to see magnificent celebrations, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress. He pointed out the outstanding patriotic traditions in the struggles for freedom, independence and social progress of the people of Rec, Malesi a Madhe and of this district and the contribution they have made to the struggle against the Nazi fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country, inscribing new glorious pages of heroism of the people under the leadership of the party. Then he spoke of the all sided successes and the great revolutionary transformations made over the years of the people's power. He stressed that the people of this district like all the country, see to the November celebrations with successes which brook no comparisons with the past, with a multi-branched developed heavy and light industry, with an agriculture which has made great strides forward towards intensification, with progressive socialist culture and a very strong defence and with realised tasks for this period.

STATUS OF PRC TRADE RELATIONS REVIEWED

LD091158 Prague in Czech to Europe 2230 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] CSSR First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek is the highest Czechoslovak representative to visit China in the period of the normalization and development of relations between the two countries. His trip is the outcome of contacts between representatives of the CSSR and the PRC which are bringing results, especially in the economic field. The past two years were especially rich in this respect. Let us therefore take a look at the most important moments in the development of Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation during the past period.

A Czechoslovak industrial exhibition, which demostrated broad possibilities for Czechoslovak exports to China, was held in Beijing at the end of 1984. Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, along with Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, then visited the PRC last June. Svatopluk Potac summed up the aims of that visit in the following statement: Czechoslovakia is ready to share in the Chinese modernization program. It is willing to participate in new construction projects in China, supplying equipment and retooling existing enterprises, especially those in which Czechoslovak equipment was installed in the past.

This involves a number of large plants, especially in the power generating field, built with Czechoslovak assistance in the fifties. The first step in reestablishing this successful cooperation was a contract given to the Skoda export, foreign trade enterprise, to build a thermal power plant of 1,000 megawatt capacity in Shanxi Province. The signing of an agreement on cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China in the manufacture of Bd200 spindless spinning machines of Czechoslovak design, too, is important.

And this trend continued also at the end of last year. CSSR Deputy Premier Jaromir Obzina, chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Investment Development, visited the PRC in December, and PRC Vice Premier Li Peng, was welcomed in Prague during the same month. It was precisely this Chinese official who welcomed Rudolf Rohlicek in Beijing yesterday. At a dinner held in honor of the Czechoslovak delegation he then declared: The development of relations between the CSSR and the PRC is in the interest of socialism and world peace.

Such an attitude from the Chinese side gives realistic prerequisites for the further development of cooperation between both countries. Specifically, a deeper cooperation in power, automobile, metallurgical, heavy and general engineering and transport industries is on the agenda of the current talks in Beijing.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO USSR ON SHIP DISASTER

AU081142 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Sep 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Condolences to the USSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, a telegram of condolences on the accident of the Soviet vessel Admiral Nakhimov, which says:

Dear Comrade Gorbachev,

I have received the report about the accident of the Soviet passenger vessel Admiral Nakhimov, which claimed human lives, with profound grief. Permit me to express the Czechoslovak working people's sincere sympathy to you, the Soviet people, and the bereaved families.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD091452 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia in Prague today. In a comradely conversation they discussed some topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S MARJAI

Meets With Hrivnak

LD082256 Budapest MTI in English 1812 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Czechoslovak Deputy Prime Minister Pavel Hrivnak, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Committee on Economic and Technological-Scientific Cooperation held talks in Prague Monday, on issues related to bi-lateral economic and technological-scientific relations.

They examined trends in commodity turnover between the two countries, and considered it necessary to make future efforts, primarily to increase the pace of commodity deliveries from Czechoslovakia, to expand selection and to completely meet with annual delivery schedules. They agreed that in the coming weeks they would begin elaboration on the commodity turnover agenda for 1987.

They concluded that work aimed at enhancing production cooperation between the two countries is not advancing at the proper rate. Since the committee met in May 1986 the involved Hungarian and Czechoslovak companies have signed only three cooperation agreements on joint manufacture of elecronic and electrical instruments, rubber goods and plant protection agents. For this reason the co-chairmen considered it necessary to accelerate coordination operations so that production specialization and cooperation agreements be signed within a short time in the additional twelve areas that have already been coordinated.

The co-chairmen of the committee agreed that the development of direct contacts between companies and the establishment of joint ventures are major contributions to intensifying bi-lateral economic cooperation. Therefore, from now on the committee and its work organizations must devote special attention to taking maximum advantage of opportunities.

In the name of the government Jozsef Marjai expressed his thanks for the effective and quick assistance from Czechoslovakia to alleviate the damage resulting from the fire at the micro-electronics company in Hungary.

At the talks they examined topical issues related to joint construction of the Gabchikovo-Nagymaros barrage system.

Jozsef Marjai was received by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal.

Holds Talks With Lenart

LD092155 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava, September 9 (MTI) -- During the course of his visit to Czechoslovakia Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai held talks in a friendly atmosphere in Bratislava Tuesday with Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party.

Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Lenart mutually briefed one another on the internal situations of their countries, and on the topical tasks of building socialism. They had a detailed exchange of opinion on issues related to the implementation of national economic plans, the perfection of economic management, and the broadest possible practical application of the achievements of science and technology.

They stressed that the increasingly expanding cooperation between Hungary and the Slovak Socialist Republic is making a significant contribution to furthering extensive economic and technological-scientific relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. In recent times joint work has accelerated particularly in electrotechnology, electronics and the chemical industry, with a day to day close relationship having evolved between the nuclear power stations of Paks and Jaslovske Bohunice, and the manysided cooperation of Hungarian and Slovak farms continuing to become richer. At the talks they stressed that geographical proximity, friendly and good neighbourly relations and the endowments of the two national economies offer many opportunities for further advancing cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Lenart examined the situation of construction of the Gabchikovo-Nagymaros barrage system, and agreed upon the continued common tasks related to it.

Present at the talks was Julius Hanus, first deputy chairman of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest Tuesday.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD082115 Prague CTK in English 1415 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sep 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak leaders sent today a telegram of congratulations to Bulgarian party and state representatives on Bulgaria's national day -- the 42nd anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution.

The telegram, addressed by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal to Bulgarian Communist Party General Secretary and State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Premier Georgi Atanasov, appreciated Bulgaria's significant contribution towards promoting friendship and cooperation and towards developing socialist economic integration of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA countries. The telegram also spoke highly of Bulgaria's principled foreign policy and active part in the struggle for peace.

HAVLIN RECEIVES ROMANIAN ACADEMICIAN VOINEA

LD092035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Radu Voinea, president of the Romanian Academy of Sciences. He briefed Voinea about the elaboration of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the field of sciences and about the immediate tasks facing Czechoslovakia's highest scientific and research institutions. Both officials praised the existing Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation and examined the possibilities for intensifying and developing it further in the years ahead.

COLOTKA MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD092315 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus Sep 9 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka who heads a Czechoslovak Government delegation on a visit to Syria was received by Syrian Permier 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm today.

Peter Colotka appreciated the consistent anti-imperialist orientation of Syria's foreign policy and spoke highly of the Syrian leadership's principled positions in fighting against Zionist aggression in the Middle East, and its effort to strengthen the unity of all progressive forces in the region.

The Syrian premier underlined the importance of friendly relations and cooperation with Czechoslovakia for Syria's home and foreign policies and its economic development.

Peter Colotka also met First Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Mustafa Talas, Deputy Premier for Economic Issues Salim Yasin and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad al-'Imadi to discuss possibilities of further Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation.

LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

LD082128 Prague CTK in English 1442 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party and state representatives have sent a congratulatory telegram to Korean Workers Party General Secretary and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song, and Premier Kang Song-san, on the country's independence day.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and People's Korea will develop to the benefit of the people of both countries.

The telegram also expressed Czechoslovakia's support for the efforts of People's Korea for a peaceful democratic reunification of Korea and for its initiatives aimed at easing tension of the Korean peninsula.

HAVLIN ON TASK OF CPCZ POLITICAL ACADEMY

AU041156 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 86 p 2

["(MS)-signed report on speech delivered by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the opening of the new school year in the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy in Praque: "To Stand Always in the Front Ranks"]

[Text] Prague -- On 1 September classes started in the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy in Prague. The festive gathering of pedagogues and students was addressed by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Then Ladislav Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy, specified in detail the tasks which the school will accomplish in keeping with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The aktiv meeting was also attended by Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head.

In his speech Comrade Josef Havlin said:

The beginning of the new school year in all Czechoslovak schools is traditionally combined with a review of the results achieved in upbringing and education during the past years, and of the tasks which await us in fulfilling the mission of teachers, foremen in vocational training, and tutors, namely to comprehensively prepare the young generation for life and work in socialism. This year's first steps into the new school year are extraordinary because of the very recent 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress; because we have entered the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan; and because we are directly participating in the great struggle of all progressive forces of the world for removing the threat of war and for a calm life and work on earth.

Our educational branch will be working in the period of an intensive implementation of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, in which all school staff must prove that they have prepared themselves well for the tasks awaiting us in upbringing and education in the coming years; to a considerable extent, their realization is the condition for our successfully accomplishing tasks of society's long-term development.

Successes in the upbringing and education of the young generation will come only if every person working here will fully realize that the acceleration of our society's economic and social development does not lie in the enhancement of the quality of growth in our national economy alone, but that they depend on our entire society achieving a new quality of social movement, more rapid progress in strategically important decisions, a speedier implementation of the latest discoveries of science and technology, a structural reorganization of the economy, more efficient methods of managment, of the organization of work, and of work stimulation; and only if everybody becomes aware that the realization of all this directly concerns and affects the work of schools and educational institutions, that the quantiative new contents of tasks are objectively determined by the needs of the times which are facing us, and that we must regard all this as the substance of our utilizing the merits of socialism and accelerating its development to the maximum. Herein lies the historic significance of the conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, as well as of the main trends of the CSSR's economic and social development in the years 1986-90 and the outlook into the year 2000.

This understanding of the acceleration of economic and social development is the only thing that can enable us to reach the high goals of the growth of our people's material and spiritual prosperity and to hold our own in competitions with the world; it is the only one that will help consolidate and further comprehensively develop the soicialist society under the conditions of the second half of the eighties and in the last decade of the present millenium, help ensure Czechoslovakia's firm international position, and help contribute toward consolidating peace and hastening social progress.

The months which have passed since the 17th party congress, and all that has been so far done for its gradual implementation by the party and state agencies, convincingly proves that the struggle to fulfill the program of the 17th congress and accomplish the individual tasks will continue to be complicated; that one must neither leave the path embarked upon and succumb to the emerging problems and shortcomings, nor to the people's irresolution and inconsistency; that we must develop an effort in every sector to consistently carry out the deep transformations in the people's minds and behavior, in all their activity. We must demand everywhere that the people be resolute in approaching the given tasks and show an unprecedented sense of personal responsibility and courage. There is no other way than to leave behind all that has become obsolte and does not correspond to the behind all that has become obsolete and does not correspond to the dynamics of the present times, all that contradicts the deliberations and conclusions of the 17th party congress. It is necessary to set into motion, without procrastination, every organization, technical, economic, and socio-physchological resource and reserve; one must make better use of the existing production potential, consolidate organizational standards and discipline in production, and, particularly, overcome the shortcomings in cooperative relations and enhance thrift in using labor resources.

Unprecendented Interest in School Policy

It is known that during the past decade we have carried out significant practical measures which establish good prerequisites for an unprecendented development of our uniform education system, from the pre-school upbringing of children up to the enhancement of the specialists' qualification.

The results achieved by us in this sphere have contributed toward raising the educational, cultural, and technical standards of our people. However, the positive aspects must not hide from us the problems and shortcomings which are currently pushing their way into the foreground, particularly because we are appraising many phenomena which accompany the socialist development of our society far more comprehensively in the search for their true causes and for the forms and methods of their elimination.

We are glad that our working people are showing such unprecedented interest in our party's school policy and in its implementation in schools and educational institutions. They appreciate the care devoted by the party and the state, and by the organizations rallied in the National Front, to the development of our people's educational standards and to the provision of means for the enrichment of these standards; they also appreciate the attention devoted to the forms of the realization of these aims. The fact that the entire party and all its agencies are seeing to it that the young people are reared and educated in harmony with the needs of the development of the socialist society, that the democratic features of our upbringing-educational system are being intensified, that the young people and other working people are provided access even to the highest forms of education and enabled to acquire full qualification and to gratify their individual interests via the open system of our education. This appreciated in a particularly positive way. It is also appreciated that teachers and the staff of our educational system mostly approach their work responsibly, looking for the most efficient forms and methods to shape a young person's personality. Particularly prominence is given to those who promptly react in their work to the demands of practical life who do not succumb to routine or, at times, even to hiding behind some existing instructions which have frequently already become obsolete.

Our working peole also manifest extraordinary interest in the problems and shortcomings which accompany the life and work of our schools, which lower their (on the whole good) standards and which naturally also evoke many doubts whether the road embarked upon in upbringing and education is at all correct in the current phase of our society's development. A common feature of our working people's views is that young people's problems must not be ignored, that one must devote oneself to the coming generation not only at school, but everywhere -- in places where it is growing up and where one can influence the shaping of its character and attitudes, but especially in families and working collectives.

Opinions agree that one must not idly watch how the coming generation develops, or how its attitude to professional training, work, or study and to our entire social development crysatallizes. In many letters we also encounter views on the young people's standards of upbringings for marriage and parenthood, on their preparedness to found their own family. The letters point out the importance of upbringing toward socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and in the broadest context, the importance of cultivating the young people's relationship towards socialism and our party's policy. Our working people are concerned whether schools and all upbringing institutions are really rearing young people well and fulfilling their all-social mission to the utmost. This interest of the broad public in the work of our schools must not be wasted. It is a valuable foundation, on the basis of which we must implement the school policy of the Communist Party in the coming years. We will also proceed from it in the work of our party and of the state agencies; above all, the agencies managing our school system, and particularly all teachers and school staff, must proceed from it.

The main thing will be to establish in all schools and educational institutions a highly demanding atmosphere, aimed at making everybody working there realize that they are operating in an extremely important sector, that they are responsible for the education and upbringing of young people -- this most valuable asset of our society; here it is impremissible to neglect duties, here any uniform methods and forms of upbringing and educational work are harmful. Obviously it will be necessary to look most consistently into the current training standards of teaching in the individual departments of unversity-level schools, into the teachers' ideo-political, professional, and also pedagogical preparation for work in schools and in public life, generally into how teachers are taken care of in places where they work, as well as into the establishment of material and social conditions for the successful fulfillment of their mission.

The Significant Role of the Higher Political Aacademy

If we review the work of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy to date, and its tasks in the new school year and in the entire period after the 17th party congress, we must state that the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy has, on the whole, successfully contributed toward implementing the CPCZ's policy as set by the 17th congress. It has reared a considerable number of qualitified cadres for the needs of the party and of the other agencies and organizations; together with the other functionaries and party members, the major part of these cadres stands in the front lines of the struggle to fulfill the tasks in all spheres of social activity. The schools have significantly participated in the development of Marxism-Leninism, in our solving the theoretical and practical problems of building developed socialist society, and in our rearing scientific cadres. The schools' contribution also lay in preparations for the 17th congress of our party and in acquainting the broad public with its results. These are the positive results with which the schools are entering the period of the exacting realization of the 17th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of social practice.

Currently the basic task of the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy is to contribute toward fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th congress wherever it is necessary to explain on a high level all that is connected with the demanding nature of the times. The party school must represent a firm backing of party agencies and organizations, capable of assisting them promptly and in a highly qualified manner wherever assistance is needed, particularly in rearing and further educating cadres and in resolving theoretical and practical issues of the party's life and work. This means to intensify the theoretical-research and expertise activity. This will require resolute measures [zasahy] in tuition, curriculum, and programs, as well as increased demands on the work of teachers in rearing research students [aspiranti], other students, and all school staff, the schools' more intensive participation in the creative development of Marxism-Leninism, and the theoretical elaboration and solution of basic problems in socialist construction, in the party management of this construction, and in the party's leading role. Last, but not least, this will also involve consistent adherence to order and discipline in all school activities.

The school's basic task is still to train cadres for the needs of the party, of the socialist state, of its agencies, and of social organizations. The training must shape the profile of the school graduate who will be entering political life in the ninties. The school graduates must have comprehensively mastered Marxism-Leninism as the theory and method of getting to know social practice and of transforming it; they must have deeply mastered and grasped the policy of the Communist Party, and its strategy and tactics, and they must have adopted as their own the Leninst party doctrine, the principles of its structure, internal life, and all its activity, as well as the Leninist style and the topical party documents. Essentially, the main thing is to make the school graduates identify themselves with the party's policy on the basis of a high knowledge of theory, and to enable them to creatively implement the party's policy in their practical activity under new social conditions. It is as important to master the historic experience acquired in the struggles waged by the CPCZ, CPSU, and the international workers and communist movements, so as to grasp the current development of socialism, the world revolutionary process, and the problems and prospects of the development of socialism and capitalism.

As regards habits, abilities, and skills, the school graduates must have mastered the principles of the Leninist style of work, of leading, activating, mobilizing the people, and of directing the working collectives; they must be capable of helping develop the Marxist-Leninist theory on generalizing the experience of the working masses and of the Communist Party; and they must constantly continue their education. They must know how to analyze the changing conditions of socialist construction and how to search for and enforce corresponding approaches to scientific-technical development and to the solution of economic, social, and political tasks. At the same time they must know how to make use of the modern methods of managing social processes and data systems and the possibilities provided by computer technology and by the results of scientific research, so that they would know how to formulate the demands to be placed on the scientific elaboration and solution of problems.

Among the moral-political qualities of the graduates, a particularly prominent place is held by their selflessness and consistency in pushing through the party's policy, by their combination of communist partymindedness with professional competence and tactful behavior, the moral credit based on a socialist way of life pursued by themselves and their families, and also by their modesty and the unity of their words and deeds. They must be conscious socialist patriots and internationalists and they must have the courage to undertake possible risks in eliminating shortcomings, obsolete habits, and forms and methods of work.

The school also has significant tasks in the development of scientific activity. Without it no further improvement of the quality of the pedagogical and the entire political-upbringing process could be possible -- without it, it would be impossible to maintain and further develop the good reputation enjoyed by schools among the party public and in the entire system of our higher schooling and science.

We expect the school to fully ensure high standards in the tasks falling to it from international scientific-research cooperation with the fraternal party academies and schools, especially the Soviet ones; we expect a further intensification of cooperation with the CPCZ Central Committee departments, the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the institutes of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, and the state university-level schools in the solution of the tasks of scientific work; we expect the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy, too, to come up with topical problems of building socialism which are to be resolved; and to organize discussions and conferences to reach a theoretical solution to the problems of political practice.

The political and economic situation in our country is good. We have a clearcut plan; the workers class and the absolute majority of our working people support the policy of the Communist Party, as well as the efforts of the Soviet people and the peace proposals of Comrade M. Gorbachev. Our people have become convinced that the Communists' policy is in harmony with their interests, that our party's words do not contradict its deeds, and that all that we are doing, we are doing for man himself. Our people appreciate the party's standpoint, as well as that of state and social agencies, on the solution of social problems. They realize that one must work a lot, that there is no other way than by high demands placed on each person, regardless of where he works.

Sufficient data and personal experience exist about the way the atmosphere of a critically exacting and responsible attitude is strengthening throughout the party, and the way the party agencies, organizations, and gradually also individual communists are searching for ways and mobilizing forces to enforce and realize the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

That is why we expect the teachers, students, and all staff to see to it that the school, as a consciousminded party collective, stands in the first lines of fighters for the enforcement and realization of the line adopted by the 17th congress in all party and public life.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD091141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Czech National Council's Committee for Industry and Construction discussed in Prague today the fulfillment of the state plan in the sectors under the Czech Ministries of Industry and Construction. From the meeting it emerged that the fulfillment of the state plan is seriously jeopardized, expecially in the sector under the Ministry of Industry. The worst situation exists in the chemical industry but the traditional branches such as the shoe and glass manufacturing sectors, too, are failing to meet their targets. Of no less seriousness is the failure to meet the qualitative indicators of the plan, the reduction of costs and stocks and the wages trend. According to the Czech Planning Commission's figures the continuation of the trend of the past eight months would lead in the sector under the Ministry of Industry to the serious failure to fulfill the plan of adjusted net output.

The results in the construction sector are slightly better. Shortcomings in capital investment and housing construction are however persisting and the completion of certain construction projects at the date planned is being jeopardized.

The meeting also discussed the Czech National Council's draft bills on Czech trade inspection, Czech agricultural and food inspection, state protection of nature and on abortion.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO LADISLAV ADAMEC

LD091456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented in the presence of Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech Premier, the Order of the Republic to Czech first deputy Premier Ladislav Adamec in Prague Castle today. The high state distinction is in recognition of his years-long commitment to the party, successful and selfless work and distinctive contribution to building socialist society.

AXEN RECEIVES SPD POLITICIAN SCHROEDER

LD040955 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Gerhard Schroeder, member of the SPD party executive and chairman of the SPD group in the Diet of Lower Saxony, for a talk on Wednesday. Gerhard Schroeder is in Berlin for a private visit.

In the course of the exchange of views, the two interlocutors expressed the view that in the light of the present dangerous and complicated situation in the world, the safeguarding of peace is of fundamental importance for mankind. Today, dialogue and cooperation between all forces of reason and realism are more important than ever for initiating a change in disarmament and detente, and the political solution of conflicts.

Both politicians expressed the hope that Soviet-U.S. negotiations will soon lead to results that will end the arms race on earth and not permit a militarization of space. They evaluated the latest USSR initiative on the repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests as an important prior concession for ending the nuclear arms race.

Hermann Axen briefed the visitor on the comprehensive program for nuclear and conventional disarmament that the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact submitted at their recent Budapest meeting. He stressed that the GDR, as again reiterated in Erich Honecker's message to the representatives of the six-state initiative, is doing everything in its power to seek, with an awareness of its responsibility, solutions that will protect the right of people to peace and life.

Gerhard Schroeder welcomed the joint proposal of SED and SPD for the formation of a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons and the current talks between the two parties on a nuclear-weapons-free corridor along the dividing line between the two alliance systems in the heart of Europe as an important step toward arms limitation and disarmament. It is desirable that the government of the Federal Republic should respond constructively to this initiative.

Gerhard Schroeder also said that the continuation of the political dialogue and the expansion of relations, and the solution of questions which remain open will be of great interest for both states in the future, too.

Gunther Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Politics and Economics Department, took part in the talk.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREENS BUNDESTAG GROUP

Reichelt Receives Group

LD021127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received in Berlin today a delegation of the FRG Bundestag group of the Greens for a talk on environmental questions. The guests are in the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber president.

Dr Reichelt explained the principles, objectives, and tasks of the GDR's environmental policy for the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. He pointed out, among other things, that the shaping and protection of the natural envionmental was an inseparable part of the economic and social policy of the GDR, and served to improve the working and living conditions of the people, and the efficiency of the national economy. Minister Reichelt spoke about the experiences and achievements in the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources, especially in the processing and disposal of waste products, reclaiming new materials, keeping water and air pure, and protecting forests and the soil.

The two sides concurred in noting that cooperation in environmental protection was helpful and useful for the political dialogue between the GDR and FRG.

Axen Holds Talks

LD031137 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received the delegation of the Greens Bundestag group which is visiting the GDR and is led by the parliamentary party spokesmen, Annemarie Borgmann and Hannegret Hoenes. Questions on safeguarding peace and the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG were discussed in an open-minded atmosphere.

The speakers were in agreement in welcoming and supporting the USSR's decision on the renewed extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. On the part of the Greens it was stressed that this prior concession is an encouraging and mobilizing initiative for strengthened joint efforts by all peace-loving people. Both sides urged the U.S. Administration to at last join in a moratorium and thus make possible a contractual halt to all nuclear tests at a second summit meeting between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Hermann Axen spoke about the proposals of the recent Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Pact states for comprehensive nuclear and conventional disarmament. He explained the directions and aims of the GDR's international policy decided on by the 11th SED Congress.

In view of the threat to peace from the policy of arms build-up, force, and interference in the internal affairs of independent states, both sides consider it urgent to stop the arms race through arms limitation and disarmament. The way to this is indicated by the constructive proposals of the states of the socialist community, the Group of Six, and the peace forces throughout the world. In view of historical experience and the situation of the two German states on the dividing line between the strongest military groupings of our time, both German states bear a special obligation to peace. The partners in the talk consider it necessary for the Federal Republic to make its contribution to disarmament and detente with specific acts.

In this connection the Greens representatives assessed the joint initiative of the SED and SPD for the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe and for the creation of a corridor free from theater nuclear weapons as positive peace measures for the reduction of military confrontation.

There was agreement that relations between the GDR and the FRG as two sovereign, independent states with different social systems can only be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Taking part in the talk were Manfred Uscher and Hans-Georg Schuster, deputy department heads in the SED Central Committee, and Christa Jauch, deputy of the People's Chamber.

Sindermann Receives Greens

LD031131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 Sep (ADN) -- The president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received the members of the Greens Bundestag group delegation from the FRG in Berlin on Tuesday for a further talk. Other People's Chamber deputies took part in the meeting.

The participants discussed current problems of the international political situation as well as the continuity in relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the Greens Bundestag group in the FRG. Opportunities for cooperation at this level were discussed. There was an exchange of information on the safeguarding of peace, above all disarmament and the normalization of relations between both German states, as well as on environmental protection.

Horst Sindermann will host a cocktail party for the guests in the People's Chamber building in Berlin this evening.

Press Conference Held

LD061009 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0959 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- At a press conference in Berlin on Friday, the delegation members of the Greens Bundestag group, who have been in the GDR at the invitation of the president of the People's Chamber, made a positive assessment of their several-day stay in the GDR. The journey had been a start to further contacts between the Greens' parliamentary group and parliamentary groups in the People's Chamber, said parliamentary group spokesman Annemarie Borgmann. This furthered the normalization of relations between the two German states. In questions relating to the securing of peace, she went on to say, there had been extensive agreement between the delegation and its partners in the talks. For example, positive points of contact had emerged in the assessment of the threat to peace from the arms drive policy of the United States and in the tribute paid to the latest Soviet disarmament proposals.

At the press conference tribute was paid to the hospitable atmosphere during the delegation's stay in the GDR. According to the parliamentary group spokesman, all problems had been discussed frankly in a very open climate. Information had been willingly made available. The delegation had been offered an interesting program, including the visits to the Halle/bitterfeld region and the Schoenberg waste dump. A joint symposium on questions of peace and disarmament had also been agreed.

Daily Reports Visit

AU091228 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 5 September on page 2 carries two ADN reports on the activities of the delegation of the Greens Bundestag group visiting the GDR.

The first, approximately 250-word report deals with a meeting between the delegation and Georg Sitzlack, state secretary and president of the state office for nuclear safety and radiation protection, on 5 September. It notes that at the meeting, Sitzlack discussed the "system that has been proven in the GDR for the protection of the people and the environment in the peaceful use of nuclear energy" and the "efforts started in implementation of the proposals of mikhail Gorbachev at the IAEA in order to increase the security in operating nuclear plants." He stressed the importance of the recent IAEA conference and the GDR's determination to actively participate in implementing the measures adopted there, the report adds.

The second, approximately 350-word ADN report deals with the delegation's visit to the Schoenberg waste dump in Grevesmuehlen Kreis, where the delegation was briefed on technological details.

AIRSPACE VIOLATION ON 6 SEP PROTESTED TO FRG

LD091541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1513 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- On 6 September an aircraft coming from the FRG violated GDR airspace in Shul Bezirk. The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office on Tuesday the violation of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that steps should be taken by the responsible organs of the FRG to rule out further violations of GDR airspace.

GERSTNER: LEIPZIG FAIR SHOWS GDR SUCCESSES

DW090941 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday Economic Review program]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] GDR industry's technological progress is among the many important aspects of the Leipzig Autumn Fair. Everyone can see in Leipzig that we have advanced quickly in microelectronics and other key technologies. That fact was recognizable at the start of the fair and became increasingly evident during the course of the fair. The Carl-Zeiss Jena combine is a pioneer in that field. [passage omitted] The more closely one examined the Zeiss combine's new exhibits at fair hall 14, the more one recognized that this combine, with its 69,000 employees in 24 enterprises, has become a center of high technology in our country. What Zeiss showed in hall 14, are primarily top-quality products, compared with the international market. Zeiss exports 70 percent of its output to 100 countries. That is the best evidence of the technical level and the competitive power of Zeiss products. [passage omitted]

The fair demonstrated that key technologies have made their entry into our industry. This became particularly evident at the GDR textile machine construction printing, chemical and chemical plant construction industry exhibits. [passage omitted]

Per capita income has grown by 4.3 percent. The output increases reflect the top outputs of the peace shifts, in which 3.7 million workers participated in August, thus honoring the 1 September world peace day. During the first 8 months of 1986, 138,835 new apartments were built or modernized. That means our apartment building continues to be in accordance with the plan.

The provisional harvest output must be stressed: 11.5 million tons of grain or 45.8 decitons per hectare. The record performances of last year were thus repeated.

Microelectronics tops the considerable increases in output in all fields of industry. Computer production has risen by 129 percent compared with the same period last year. Robot production has risen by 16 percent. Electronic components production increased by two digits. The production of electronic typewriters rose by 42 percent. [passage omitted]

STOPH, LEITZ VISIT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD082118 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Bruno Leitz, minister of agriculture, forestry and food, today visited the IGA-86 horicultural exhibition in Erfurt. They expressed interest in the extensive intensification of fruit and vegetable cultivation, viewed refining processes, conducted talks with teams from cooperatives, publicly-owned farms, scientific institutions and from industry and trade. They also showed an interest in the application of biotechnology in hot houses.

CITIZENS ALLOWED TO MOONLIGHT AS TAXI DRIVERS

AU051218 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Sep 86 p 8

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- A decree published in the recent legal gazette regulates the possibility of taxi driving as a sideline occupation. According to it, citizens can undertake driving their private cars on behalf of the state taxi enterprises -- provided that the proper preconditions exist. The regulation is to contribute to better meeting increased demand, particularly during the rush hours. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE AGREEMENTS -- Leipzig, Sep. 5 -- Polish tradesmen at the Leipzig Fair were rather busy trying to secure various supplies for Polish industry in the coming year. They actually did quite well and the foreign trade agency "Polkop" signed a 23.1-million (roubles) contract for the supply of 190,000 tonnes of potassium salts. Other agencies have also signed contracts under which Poland will get GDR-made spare parts for farm machines, freezers, textile and printing industry equipment, cosmetics, and many other commodities. In exchange, Poland will export a 3-million batch of complete automatic systems alongside measuring and medical equipment, printers, and a 100-million supply of fruit and vegetables. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1937 GMT 5 Sep 86 LD]

LAZAR, MARJAI LEAVE FOR GDR VISIT

LD091423 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has left for the GDR. He has been invited for an official friendly visit by Premier Willi Stoph. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai is in Gyorgy Lazar's entourage. The Hungarian head of government was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

VARKONYI GREETS DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD092111 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark arrived in Budapest Tuesday on invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. The chief of Danish diplomacy, currently visiting Hungary for the first time, was received at Ferihegy Airport by his host.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

LD071304 Budapest MIT in English 1012 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, sent a letter of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE ISSUES DOCUMENT ON NUCLEAR TESTS

LD082233 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- The Pugwash conference in Budapest took a position for an immediate end to nuclear weapons testing and a complete ban on tests involving explosions. The Executive Committee of the organization issued a document on the position taken by the 36th conference, held between September 1st and 6th, presented at a press conference Monday.

As was stressed, the document pointed out that with current technology it is possible to reliably control adherence to an agreement on a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing involving explosions. In connection with this the meeting welcomed the one sided moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on nuclear testing.

It was stressed at the Budapest conference that in addition to banning explosion testing, there must also be a significant reduction in nuclear weapon stockpiles. The participants called for adherence to the nuclear arms limitation agreements already signed, primarily to SALT II and ABM.

To prevent the militarization of outer space it is necessary for existing agreements to be supplemented by regulations calling for a limitation on anti-satellite and other types of cosmic weapons.

It would have a very favourable effect if NATO were to give a positive answer to the Soviet declaration of obligation made in 1982 under which it renounced the use of first strike nuclear weapons, and if it were to react favourably to the proposal on mutual non-attack approved by the Warsaw Treaty member states in Budapest in June 1986. According to the document this measure would assist in mutual reduction of conventional arms deployed in Europe.

The countries which do not have nuclear weapons could play a major role in preventing the hazard of a nuclear catastrophe. This could be served by improving the effectiveness of scientific and cultural cooperation, which would reinforce the alternative of detente as against the "deterrent force doctrine".

Finally, the document stresses that the system of global scale mutual economic dependence in international trade, in aid programs, and other forms of cooperation is connected comprehensively to political stability and military security. Therefore maintaining the nature of this relationship, which has not been analyzed satisfactorily to this very day, is of particularly great importance.

The representatives of the Executive Committee stressed that the Budapest session was highly successful from the point of view that scientists from countries with differing social systems had identical opinions on the most burning problems in today's world, and agreed that there can be no victor to a possible nuclear war.

They declared that the members of the organization will present the document to their own governments.

MINISTER EXPLAINS INTERNAL, PRIVATE TRADE CHANGES

LD052305 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar held a press conference on the amendment of the law on internal trade and the law decree on private trade on Thursday.

Giving the grounds for amendment Zoltan Juhar said that since 1978 several new forms of operation have been introduced in trade and changes effected in the regulation of company work, and new method and means have gained ground in tourism. Under the amendment which is to take effect on October 1, 1986 it will be the priority aims of internal trade to guarantee a supply that complies with demand, and expand commercial, catering and tourist services, as against the previous priority of distribution. Several administrative restrictions will be removed, such as the application for companies to engage in wholesale trade.

The amended law decree declares that private trade will also be an important supplement of state-controlled and cooperative trade in the long term. It significantly facilitates private traders that people can now act as private traders and private artisans simultaneously. The amendment also includes some restrictions such as the necessity for small private traders to obtain a trader's certificate on the basis of qualification. Certificates will be withdrawn if traders do not personally work in their shop. Local councils will be entitled to order private traders to seal milk and bread, and have a greater say in determining the opening hours and the date of summer holidays.

The amendment strictly declares that shops must have a Hungarian name exactly determining their specialization. Exceptions to the rule will include the regions with national minorities where bilingual insciptions will be allowed, and the tourist centres where international names army also be used, the minister said.

NATIONWIDE PEACE WEEKEND REPORTED

AU062021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Countrywide Peace Movement Over the Weekend -- Mass Rallies, Solidarity Actions, Cultural Programs"]

[Text] Over the weekend the national Peace Council [OBT] and Hungarian television organized a large-scale peace festival all over the country, which had a connection with other solidarity and peace actions at home and abroad.

The series of events, called "For Peace at the Weekend," was created with the intent of calling attention to the following: people may expres their desire for peace in many ways, and people's ideas and initiatives are supported and can also be realized with the help of peace activists. Among other things, this was manifested in the growing number of donations for the solidarity action "Ambulance for Nicaragua," and by Sunday morning the amount reached almost 300,000 forints. Further amounts came from selling the "Peace Promenade" newspaper, the receipts of the solidarity bazar of private tradesmen, the check of the Havanna housing estate's peace club, and the donations of private individuals, socialist brigades, working communities, and peace clubs. At Vorosmarty Square, the peace wall was full by yesterday morning; the peace posters were covered with the signatures of 3,000 people, including some scientists, clergymen, and artists, a member of a foreign peace delegation, members of socialist brigades, a mother on maternity leave, workers and students.

Events in the provinces were also very popular. The national assembly of agricultural youth was attended by Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. On 30 August Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF National Council, gave a speech at the general peace assembly in the Cave Theater of Fertorakos.

The events over the peace weekend were attended by representatives of peace movement delegations who arrived in our homeland from Greece, France, Japan, the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, and the CSSR. The delegates met with Hungarian peace movement activists and those interested in the events. They also held talks with the leaders of the OBT about the preparations for the Copenhagen world congress on peace and about one of its very important points, the proposals to halt the arms race.

Jan Matenson, vice deputy general secretary, arrived in our homeland to attend the events.

HAVASI ADDRESSES MINERS DAY CELEBRATION

LD062206 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Speech by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, at the Batonyterenye Miners Day celebration on 6 September -- recorded]

[Text] Neither events in the world, the economic changes taking place in the world, nor nature have favored us in recent years. The losses that have come about as a result of these factors must be mentioned because they are significant losses and so they can be treated where they belong. They should not be confused with those consequences which derive from factors that depend on us, which have come about as the result of shortcomings in our own work.

We cannot affect the earth and the weather. On the other hand, it largely depends on us how we minimize and replace the losses caused by them. The time for drawing up the balance sheet for the year is approaching. It is still too early to express an opinion because we still have valuable months this year. It is already apparent, however, that our expenditures will exceed our revenues once again this year.

Understandably, public opinion, public thinking is not united in evaluating our situation. There are those who make little of the problems, who take an overconfident stance on the basis that we have always managed somehow, and others are influenced by a mood of hopelessness. These are extremes, but they are not harmless and they are not without effect on the large and realistically-thinking majority. This majority lives, works, carries out its everyday work with a greater feeling of concern than in the past and with perhaps an even greater fear for the possibility of protecting our achievements. They are willing to undertake even more to help us overcome our problems.

The task is to channel the willingness of this majority to act. We have to show them the direction, the path leading out of the difficulties. The country's leadership is presently dealing with these questions; it is considering, analyzing what can and must be done in the sphere of the economy, in politics, in the areas of management and implementation alike.

We have not permitted great shocks, negative turns, and crisis situations to overcome us during the past 30 years either. Today as well, we posses all the necessary conditions for remaining on our feet and for making further advances. We have a political program, economic plans, the confidence of our people, international and friendly support in our endeavors to find the right path.

All these, however, are conditions -- important and indispensable part of diligent and successful work -- but if we do not improve our work, then the circumstances that are favorable in themselves cannot bring results. We must carry out our work better, in a more disciplined way, on a society-wide scale in order to lay down firm foundations for a further 30 year advance.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to speak also about the coal mining situation, about the administrative decisions which in recent years have determined the development of coal mining, and those which are of decisive signficance with regard to the future.

The energy policy concept which evolved in the third 5-year plan pushed coal mining into the background, which makes its effect felt to this day. yet even the delayed start of production at the nuclear power plant would have called for a greater utilization of domestic energy sources. Forces were taken away from exploration, from preparation; the technological equilibrium of coal mining was upset. Workplace capacities were narrowed down. Despite off-day production, coal output decreased gradually. The labor shortage, workforce migration and the worn-out state of the machines only further worsened the unfavorable situation that had evolved.

From the administrative measures we must highlight the Council of Ministers' 1985 decision on coal mining's technological and economic situation. In a whole series of issues it has settled the problems. It aimed to fulfill the 1985 production plan and at laying the foundations for the long-term tasks.

The unaltered problems with workforce numbers, the growing financial loss, and the technological problems of production jointly have made it necessary to review the situation once again. The analyses showed that the quantity of coal was produced competitively even in the economic sense, but a significant reorganization of structure must be carried out.

In the medium term, lignite production, the extraction of which is very labor intensive and more favorably cost-effective, will increase. The so-called perimeter open-pit mining, which is uneconomical and which was introduced by necessity, will be restricted. The concentration of production will increase by virtue of the fact that in 14 mining plants, where the specific production costs are the greatest, coal resouces will be extracted at a faster rate. The process, which began with the 11th party congress decision prescribing the effective and economic utilization of our mineral resources, and which continued with stepped-up geological exploration and opening-up of coal resources, and with the creation of new mines, will develop and become complete.

I would like to stress that the present modernization program differs fundamentally from the cutting back that has been implemented since 1968 and which caused memorable sociopolitical tensions. At that time, the uneconomical, outdated pits were forcibly closed, and those mines that could have been made modern and competitive were not. Together with the cutbacks, investments were delayed and geological exploration and opening-up were pushed into the background.

The forced changes of job and career caused personal and social problems; the prestige and social esteem of mining work diminished. Now, even in the most uneconomical mining plants, we shall be using the still available coal resources with accelerated exploitation. With the change of structure, with mechanization, and with thanks to planning, direction, and other measures, and counting on the miners' creative participation, the productivity and effectiveness of the whole of Hungarian coal mining must be increased.

Mining is now struggling with a labor shortage and thanks to the structural transformation, the high-capacity jobs perhaps will be filled by skilled labor. We carry close to our heart the cause of the adequate material recognition of mining work and its social esteem. It is my conviction that with the implementation of the program, with the successful completion of the administrative and enterprise tasks, coal mining may emerge from among the branches in crisis.

INDUSTRY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION

LD061051 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 86

[From the "Evening Magazine" program]

[Text] In the commemoration of the Tatabanya strike of 1919, the first Sunday of September traditionally is Miners Day. Its central festivity was held in the afternoon in Budapest, in the great hall of the SZOT [National Trade Union Council] School. "Evening Magazine" was represented by Henrik Havas.

[Havas] There will not be a return in Hungary to the period of cheap oil. The guiding principle in energy management still is shrift. We shall expand the Paks nuclear power plant, but coal will remain the fundamental energy source. By way of introduction, some thoughts from Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, who delivered a speech at the 36th Miners Day festivity. Now about the festivity itself: after the miners anthem was played, Laszlo Kovacs, secretary general of the Miners Trade Union, greeted the trade's 110,000 workers. Then Kaszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, spoke. I believe his speech was awaited with interest not only by the miners. owing to the pressing energy problems.

By way of introduction he said that the key issue of socio economic development in our days is energy supply, and via that, naturally, the development of mining. The start of a new world economic era and the scientific-technical revolution have not brought radical change in trade, but it has become clear that Hungary must participate more energetically than before in the international division of labor. In the next period too, Hungarian mining wishes to develop its relations primarily with the CEMA countries, but that cannot mean immobility or rigidity.

[Begin Kapolyi recording] These days, with regard to CEMA integration, the utilization of natural resources based on mutual advantages will continue, but expansion will be marked by cooperation such as the joint development of the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, first and foremost for producing electric energy; by the utilization, with CEMA countries' joint collaboration, of certain natural resources, first and foremost hydrocarbons. In short, a process has evolved that ensures for all of us that everyone should pursue this extremely difficult vocation only at places, to an extent and with the use of technical means, where the work can be valued satisfactorily. [end recording]

In harmony with the development of the economy, the Hungarian electrical energy system must be expanded, said the minister.

[Begin Kapolyi recording] After the 440-MW Paks nuclear power plant is completed, and it will be completed next year, we shall continue our nuclear power plant construction program based on Hungarian uranium mining with two 1,000-MW blocks. Alongside uranium and nuclear energy, the other buttress of electrical energy production capacity will remain coal. This is being developed by us, with the reconsturction of th Gagarin power plant and the Tiszapalkonya power plant, which have 1,000-MW total output on the basis of modern open-cast lignite mining capacities. In every coal basin, with the reconstruction of the power plants providing both thermal supplies and electrical energy production while expanding the capacities by more than 200-MW, the coal fueled power plants will constitute the other buttress of electrical energy production capacities. [end recording]

The program to transform the structure of coal mining must be implemented so that the 24 million metric tons output of the present year remains.

[Begin Kapolyi recording] From the viewpoint of both quantity and heat quantity, alongside an unchanged production level -- therefore alongside the 24-million metric ton production level -- the proportion of open-pit workings should expand somewhat in accordance with possibilities and in harmony with consumers' requirements and the deep-worked coal production obligation should decrease so that in the long term coal mining is able to meet the 5 million metric ton Hungarian consumer requirements. In accordance with possibilities, the some 1.5 million-metric ton import burden necessary now for this consumer category should be reduced later by coal that can be produced on the lignit basis and can be used for the population. As a consequence of the mentioned reorganization in the deep-worked coal mines, the exploitation of the pits designated to be exhausted should be accelerated and in all of the basins the increase in production capacities or start of production of the new mines, meaning a rejuvenation and reconstruction of the basins, should be fulfilled as soon as possible. [end recording]

After the speech by Laszlo Kapolyi, decorations were conferred on 44 mining industry workers who had performed outstandingly.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES LEISURE TIME, YOUTH

AU051901 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 2 September carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Andras Erdelyi under the title: "The Scope of Functions of the State Office for Youth and Sports Affairs -- Leisure, Lifestyle." The article deals with the free time and way of life of young people in Hungary and how this should be connected to the public interest.

Though previous articles on the subject have not been designated a part of a series, Erdelyi introduces this item as follows: "So far in our series of articles on the scope of the functions of the State Office for Youth and Sports Affairs, we have discussed such public issues and living conditions which are not only amenable to but indeed require state management. Subjects have included the welfare of young people, the housing situation, education, taking up a career, or the matter of young people's health. In connection with our present subject, one should ask the following question: To what extent can the subject we are going to discuss in the article be regarded as a public affair? The subject concerned is free time and the lifestyle of young people...."

Erdelyi begins by analyzing the expression of "free time," where the word "free" implies that the individual "decides alone" how the time is spent. "Or is this not exactly the case?" asks the author and continues: "Could it be that there exist some connecting points that make the time available after the compulsory occupation at work a PUBLIC MATTER [words capitalized appear in italics] There must surely be some connection, especially when an after work activity becomes a general, mass activity, or even more, when it does not become such an activity if there is no model to help the larger groups of society to develop a sensible, useful, and healthy lifestyle...."

Erdelyi says that the previous articles avoided subjective statements on this subject and he wants to continue this practice. "However, it is a different matter what conclusions each individual might draw from the facts." The facts, says Erdelyi, refer to the statistical figures on "the cultural and sports activities of youth.

Next, the writer examines the various sports facilities run by the councils and claims that "in many places young people cannot realize their ideas and efforts in management" or "in electing their leaders." He continues by saying, "it is noteworthy that 70-75 percent of young people attend cultural centers not specially designed for youth."

After discussing the lack of leisure centers and other facilities for young people all over the country, Erdelyi says that "a lot has been done in recent decades to organize the leisure of young people" and says that in the 10 years of the fifth and sixth 5-year plans, 519 million forints of central assistance was given for youth affairs.

Erdelyi then describes the increase in the variety of programs, but notes that "the real quality of program selection" is "not proportionate with the quantity" and amateur activities "have decreased" and "hardly any young people from the working class take part in such movements. Most of the criticism has focused on popular music concerts, discos, and movcements aimed at mere business. These productions, according to official reports, could from time to time assert harmful moral and political influence, not to mention the rather questionable cultural value of these programs."

Erdelyi finally mentions the lack of success of central measures in recent years to bring sports education to a high standard and concludes that "the efficiency of schools sports is very low and sports outside the school has not reached the necessary social standard. Although there are more opportunities than before, the majority of those participants only go for physical training by mere chance.... These issues and the connection between mass sports and first class sports will be discussed in more detail in the next part of our series."

BRIEFS

DEPARTING THAI AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, received Suchati Chutshasmit, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Hungary on a farewell visit, prior to his final departure from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1621 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

DOMINICA PARTY DELEGATION -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Dominica headed by General Secretary Narciso Isa Conde, arrived in Budapest Tuesday on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Gyorke, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1654 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

AUSTRIAN CRIMINAL PACT -- Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- In Budapest Tuesday Hungarian Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Laszlo-Kovacs and ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Hungary Dr. Arthur Agstner exchanged the documents ratifying the agreement on mutual execution of court verdicts in criminal cases signed in Vienna on May 6th 1985. The agreement comes into force on December 1st 1986. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 9 Sep 86 LD]

LEADERS GREET BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

LD090608 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- On behalf of the PUWP CC, Poland's Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Polish people, PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory message to general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, President of Bulgaria's Council of State Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Georgi Atanasov to mark Bulgaria's national day, the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The message reads: "We are deeply pleased that the long-standing and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria, between our Marxist-Leninist parties and befriended nations is inceasantly developing and reaching ever higher levels.

"Tight cooperation based on the principles of the socialist internationalism well serves our peoples and further strengthening of the unity of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and the deepening of the processes of the socialist economic integration within CMEA."

On the same occasion, chairman of PUWP CC, Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski sent a contratulatory cable to secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, first vice-president of the Council of State Petur Tanchev.

ADN REPORTS SIWICKI-KESSLER DEFENSE TALKS

LD081722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The high level of alertness and combat readiness of the armies of the socialist states gains particular importance in view of the complicated international situation in the nuclear age. This was stated by GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by the defense minister of the People's Republic of Poland, Army General Florian Siwicki, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, in talks held in Warsaw today. The close combat alliance between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland plays a great part in this.

Both politicians spoke of their full agreement and support for the comprehensive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. The recent extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions shows the responsible attitude of the USSR toward the fate of mankind. The aim of the socialist states is to place a reign on the arms race, achieve general disarmament, and create a system of interstate relations which would ban war from the life of nations for all time.

Minister Kessler assured that the GDR would continue to do justice to its special internationalist responsibility at the frontline of the defense coalition. Heinz Kessler and Florian Siwicki agreed that the armies of the Warsaw Pact states are a reliable protection of peace. There is no stronger force to block the path of those who want to instigate a new war. An important role in realizing the tasks in achieving a reliable protection of socialism and peace, as formulated by the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress, is played by the exchange of experiences, the deepening of cooperation, and securing the brotherhood-in-arms.

Both sides emphasized with deep satisfaction that the relations between the People's Republic of Poland and the GDR cover all areas of social life, including the military field. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon the GDR delegation visited the officers college of the Air Force of the Polish Army in Deblin. The first day of the visit was concluded with a dinner which the minister for national defense of the People's Republic of Poland gave in honor of Army General Kessler.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER GREET DPRK ON NATIONAL DAY

LD090232 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- PUWP CC first secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party CC, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song in connection with the DPRK's national day.

The message reads i.a.: "We are deeply convinced that the development of the long-standing relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation in all fields based on the principles of marxism-Leninism and the socialist internationalism fully responds to the interests of our nations, the unity of socialist states, the cause of peace and security in the world."

On the same occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory message to premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, Kang Song-san.

TALKS HELD WITH UK ON CSCE PREPARATIONS

LD090559 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] London, Sept 8 -- Consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Poland and Great Britian concerning the CSCE process were held in London today with special emphasis being put on the preparations for the November meeting in Vienna. The talks were conducted by, from the Polish side, Ambassador Eugeniusz Kulaga and deputy general manager of the department of studies and programming Jerzy Nowak. Also present was the acting charge d'affaires in London Kazimierz Duchowski.

WOJCIK MEETS FOREIGN ECONOMIC OFFICIALS

LD090239 Warsaw PAP in English 2144 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik met here today with co-chairman of the Polish-Algerian Mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Algerian Minister of Public Works Ahmed Benfreha who is visiting Poland in connection with the 4th session of the committee.

The ministers discussed basic problems concerning trade exchange and economic cooperation between Poland and Algeria paying particular attention to the possibilities of increasing the volume of bilateral commodity supplies and extending their assortment.

The sides also discussed prospects of a more broadly understood cooperation between Poland and Algeria in such branches as metallurgy, ship building, chemical industry, geology and construction.

Also today, Wojcik held a talk with general director and the Austrian Voest Alpine concern Christian Lewinsky. Wojcik and Lewinsky discussed certain issues of economic and trade cooperation concerning machines and equipment, complete technological lines and other goods interesting for Poland and the concern. The sides discussed financial problems connected with the realization of these ventures also in third markets.

The foreign trade minister received here today a delegation representing the management and the trade union's organization at the FRG's Hoechst AG concern. Participants in the meeting discussed the current state and prospects of cooperation between Poland and the Hoechst concern in chemical industry.

PAP REPORTS ON URBAN WEEKLY PRESS CONCERENCE

LD091529 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- Questions directed to Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban at his weekly press conference today dealt mainly with possible foreign visits of the president of the Council of State, church-state relations after the latest decision of Polish Episcopate to abandon talks concerning the agricultural fund, implementation of the July 17 law, the case of noisy American announcements concerning shipments of powdered milk to Poland and holiday exchange of youth groups between Poland and the GDR.

Foreign Visits of General Jaruzelski

Asked to confirm reports by Western mass media on a possible visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to the People's Republic of China, Minister Urban said: "The president of the Council of State will pay visits to socialist countries of the Far East in the last decade [10 days] of September. An official communique on this should be expected shortly. Such communiques are usually released simultanteously, here and in other concerned capitals. As far as I know, China is a socialist country in a region considered as Far East."

Asked about a possible visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski to Italy, the Government spokesman replied that talks have continued in order to prepare the visit and set a date satisfying both sides.

There is mutual interest in implementation of the Italian visit. Both sides, Poland and Italy, believe the visit can bring new, important impulses for further positive development of bilateral relations, contribute to the intensification of all-European dialogue and improvement of East-West relations.

After Dropping Farm Fund Talks

Commenting on the state-church relations after the church side's abandonment of the farm fund talks, Urban stressed that stiffening of these relations is out of the question at the present moment.

"We regretted to receive the decision of the church authorities. We are open to all activities aimed at economic development, especially as our economy suffered great losses in consequence of the U.S. restrictions."

"In this context, any proof for the West's goodwill would be important as at least a partial compensation for the enormous losses in our economy that have been caused by the Western countries. As we see it, the Polish church has been used instrumentally by certain political forces in the West. It (the church) was at first given promises of some five billion Deutschemarks, that is about two billion U.S. dollars, as subsidies for the fund. When it came to alloting concrete sums, the figures proved to be as many as 100 times smaller. Basing on the promises which had political intentions, the church stirred great hopes among (Polish) farmers. The sums actually offered later put the Polish church in a difficult and unpleasant situation. The U.S. authorities, for instance, declared 10 million dollars, whereas we estimate the losses form restrictions in Polish agriculture alone at three billion dollars," Urban said.

"I regret," the spokesman stressed, "that the good faith of the church authorities was to a considerable extent abused by Western circles thinking of gestures and political effects, and not of real help for Polish agriculture."

Implmentation of July 17 Law

Urban told journalists that on the grounds of the Sejm law of July 17, this year, 13,095 persons were released from pre-trial arrests and penitentiaries by September 8th. As for the persons who committed offences against the state and public order, penalities have been eased for 231 of them and 115 have been freed by September 8th. Urban stressed that neither in its letter nor spirit does the law apply to persons guilty of murder.

The sokesman said that the voivodship (provincial) prosecutor lifted the temporary arrested of Zbigniew Wroniak who had been detained in connection with the case of Zbigniew Bujak. Wroniak made frank explanations during questioning and pledged to obey law and public order in future, the government spokesman said.

Visit of American Congressman

Asked to evaluate the visit to Poland of a member of the American Congress Mr. Solarz, Minister Urban said: "Mr. Solarz was on a private visit to Poland. During it, he was received, among others, by chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek.

"I can assume, stressed Urban, that had Jozef Czyrek known the programme of private meetings of Mr. Solarz held after his talks with Sejm Deputy Czyrek, the talks would not have taken place, as well as the other meetings with Polish officials."

Government Report on Situation After Chernobyl Breakdown

Referring to a question concerning yesterday's PAP publication of an abridged version of a government report on consequences of the Chernobyl breakdown, Urban said that the full version of the report would be released at the beginning of October because of delays in printing. 1,500 copies will be published, with the possibility of additional press run depending on demand.

Answer other questions Urban stressed that losses suffered by Poland as a result of economic sanctions imposed on Polish exports by Western countries were estimated at 30-50 million dollars. However, full estimation of the losses will take place after the end of the year, when it will be possible to make out a fairly comprehensive balance sheet.

American Milk for Poland

Answering a question whether the shipment of 50 thousand tonnes of dried milk, announced as destined for Poland after the Chernobyl breakdown in the U.S. Senate, reached the country, Urgan said that in the official contacts between American authorities and the Polish Ministry of Health this country's need for full-fat dried milk was specified as 5 thousand tonnes. The American side declared then the readiness to send 2 thousand tonnes of full-fat milk but it did not deliver that amount. Poland bought 4 thousand tonnes of dried milk in the West European markets. As concerns these 50 thousand tonnes of milk, Urban stressed, they appeared only in the U.S. Senate speeches and not as a real product.

Referring to the report by AFP on the refusal of a passport to Anka Kowalska, the authoress, Urban said that Polish authorities granted that document to Kowalska, who wanted to go to France for medical treatment.

COMMUNIQUE OF BISHOPS CONFERENCE RELEASED

LD090945 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Communique of the 215th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate held 5-6 September in Tarnow]

[Excerpts] On 5 and 6 September this year, under the chairmanship of Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, the 215th plenary conference of the Polish episcopate deliberated in Tarnow. The shepherds of the church in Poland met this time for deliberations in Tarnow to honor the 200th anniversary of the foundation of this diocese. [passage omitted]

The primate described his talks with the Holy Father and also in the Rome [word indistinct] in July this year. The report on the talks held with the state authorities was given to the conference by the secretary of the Episcopate. The conference authorized the secretariat of the Episcopate to undertake negotiations with the state authorities on the topic of the program of the third pilgrimage of the Holy Father to the homeland in 1987. The pastoral program for 1986-87 was considered. This program is associated with the preparations for the Eucharistic congress whose leading idea is the call: He loved them to the end. The aim of the pastoral efforts will be the deepening and popularization of the cult of the Eucharistic Christ and also the shaping of personal holiness and the holiness of family life and also the lasting building of social morality in our nation. The personal witness of each believer has an eminent significance here.

The program will be implemented in the framework of ordinary pastoral forums and also in the catechisation with various groups of the faithful. The bishops drew attention to the need to maintain and develop the forms of the Eucharistic cult traditional in Poland. Individual and group worship also belongs to this area of religious life.

The difficult and often painful experiences of recent years force the shepherds of the church into the systematic undertaking of social matters. As the Second Vatican Council teaches, it is the task of people is to establish a political, social and economic order which will serve man ever better with every day and which will help individuals as much as social groups in the confirmation and development of the dignity appropriate to them.

The bishops express the hope that the full exploitation of the July law [latest amnesty act] will lead to the freeing of all political prisoners. For this to be a lasting state, it is necessary, as it was stated in the communique from the previous plenary conference of the Polish episcopate, to introduce social and legal solutions that will not cause political discrimination. The law speaks of the need for persons freed from prisons to actively participate in the life of the country. However, for every citizen to be able to participate in social and [word indistinct] activity without foresaking his just convictions, in accordance with his conscience, it is necessary for constitutionally guaranteed civil rights to be thoroughly respected. No individual and no social group should be subject to discrimination in making use of those rights on account of their faith, world view, and ideological convictions. This means that everyone should have the possibility to take public standpoints and advance professionally according to actual qualifications, relative to the thoroughness and effectiveness of their own work.

The state is a mutual asset. This gives universal obligations and universal rights to every citizen. Also indispensible is the formation of the real possibility of making use of the constitutional right to combine, without making this conditional on political party membership. The lack of such possibilities causes the impoverishment of public life.

A report on the course of the talks carried on for four years by the representatives of the Episcopate with the state authorities on the matter of the creation of an Agricultural Foundation was given. The task of this foundation was to have been the implementation of international help for Polish private farmers. The need to suspend the carrying on of further talks was justified by their fruitless prolongation and the setting of conditions by the government side which negated the basic assumptions of the foundation, especially its autonomy. The bishops expressed their dismay that it had not been possible to implement this so important initiative intended to improve and modernize rural family farms. The hope was expressed that the initiative to help private farmers will yet be taken up again in the future. Difficult experiences should not close perspectives for the future.

On the other hand, actions, hitherto hae a significance of a historical kind. This demands gratutide in relation to all the initiators of the foundation at home and abroad. The plenary conference expressed this gratitude. The conference listened to a report on the activity of the particular commissions of the Episcopate. At the end of the deliberations, announcing their participation in the jubilee service of thanks to Tarnow, the Polish bishops gave their blessings for the new school year to priests, parents, teachers, catechists, children and youth.

AGREEMENT SIGNED RESCHEDULING DEBT PAYMENTS

LD092322 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 9 -- Bank Handlowy S.A. and Western commercial bank creditors signed an agreement rescheduling Poland's debt here today. The document complements the refinancing agreements signed by the Bank Handlowy and the representatives of over 500 Western commercial banks in the years 1981-1982.

The agreement reschedules the liabilities due in 1986-1987, and stemming from agreements signed in the years 1981-1982. The repayment of 95 per cent of what was due this year has been put off for four years too. 80 per cent of the 1987 liabilities have been put off for four years too. After the remaining 20 per cent are paid, three fourths of it, that is, 15 per cent of the whole sum, will be immediately granted to Poland in the form of fresh credits.

Vice-President [of Bank Handlowy] Malec told PAP that the reduction in the cost of old and new credits is an important element in the new agreement. It has been cut by one fourth of a per cent.

An expansion of the possibilities to use revolving credits, that is, ones granted to Poland in step with the repayment of interest, is also noteworthy. Poland will now be able to use these credits for purchases of goods also in the countries which are not parties to the agreement.

Vice-President Malec said that the agreement gives the Polish economy a breathing space in the coming years because they put off the repayment of about 1.6 billion dollars.

REPORT ON 8 SEP GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD082016 Warsaw PAP in English 1952 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 8 -- The Government Presidium held debates today to acquaint itself with the course and results of the official visit of friendship of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner to Hungary.

The Government Presidium approved of the arrangements made during the visit and obliged relevant ministers and heads of central offices to fully put them into practice.

Next, the Government Presidium discussed the state of preparations for the new academic year 1986-1987. It was stated that necessary action had been taken to properly prepare the universities. The majority of schools of higher education have got their statutes. The process of preparing the regulations of self-governing bodies will be completed soon.

Overall, 50,563 people were enrolled for the first year of studies. A preliminary analysis of data on this year's enrollment shows a further increase in interest in taking up studies.

The government Presidium reviewed a draft decree of the Council of Ministers which changes the general principles of granting hard-currency credits by banks for developing export production and services and the decision of the Government Presidium concerning the principles of financing pro-export investments.

JARUZELSI ADDRESSES HARVEST FESTIVAL GATHERING

LD072123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1229 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Harvest Home festivities held in Warsaw's Szamotuly Stadium -- live]

[Text] Here we meet again at the traditional Polish harvest home festival. The agricultural year is ending. It was a good year, the best in the history of Polish agriculture. Nature has brought us a rich crop. But this is not simply a gift. It had to be achieved by hard labor. An old proverb says: No reward without toil. The credit for this year's bread goes to hard and difficult toil by Polish farmers.

In the name of the supreme political and state authorities, I cordially thank all Polish farmers for their work, for their service to the homeland. But for the crop to be increasingly richer, support for the farmers' toil is necessary; that is, they must be equipped with modern technology. Therefore, I also thank workers, scientific workers, all employees of the food economy, and soldiers for their support to farmers' toil. New tasks are before us. This year's results created a foundation for increasingly better yields in the future. Now, only forward, not a step back! It is therefore a struggle, but at the same time it is a service to Poland. It is appropriate to use that word on this Wielkopolska [Greater Poland] soil; in this cradle of our heritage, in the homeland of the lengendary Lech, whose symbolic embodiment we saw a moment ago on this green. This land has lived through much -- Prussian-imposed servitude, Bismark's evictions, Nazi crimes -- but it has always remained faithful to the homeland, faithful in struggle and in work; and today it is a frontranker in that work. We wish you new successes. We thank the inhabitants of the Szamotuly region for their hospitality.

Long live Polish farmers! Long live the Polish countryside! Long live the Polish People's Republic!

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FARMING

AU051404 Warsaw TRYBUNDA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy, to Ewa Fiala: "Harvest, Ambitions, Needs"; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Fiala] What about the supply of animal products? Rationing is still in force, and rationing coupons do not provide for any extras. How can this be reconciled with the good harvest?

[Zieba] The number of hogs continues to increase, and this has been confirmed by official statistics. The decision to make milk procurement more profitable should also stimulate increases in cattle breeding. At the end of this June, the number of hogs was over 1.3 million head more than the year before, and stood at 19 million head as in 1982. However, this number was over 2.7 million head lower than in 1979, while since then our population has increased by over 2 million persons. We now have more meat than a year ago, but not enough to please all consumers.

An analysis of production and market processes has enabled us to propose that privately produced meat should be sold at free market places throughout the country. This will reinforce the availability of meat, without endangering meat supplies to shops selling rationed meat. Open market-places sales will be another step toward abolishing the rationing system.

It is a fact that the rationing coupons provide for no extras, but you should bear in mind that public catering establishments, delicatessen shops, and summer camps for children and young people receives extra supplies of meat outside the rationing system. These supplies are large. Much meat is also assigned for export because we must not "drop out" of the export market lest we have no foreign funds to buy protein feeds to feed our animals so that we can eat meat.

[Fiala] Do you think that abolishing meat rationing depends primarily on hog and cattle breeding?

[Zieba] Hog and cattle breeding depends primarily on the feed, of which we should have enough this year. There is enough grain for our bread, but we could use more. Potato yields will be good, and root vegetable crops not too bad.

For the past three years we have been able to buy less grain abroad than planned, and this year we will buy about 800,000 fewer metric tons of grain than planned. However, we must not take a literal view of self-sufficiency. It is necessary for farmers to reinforce their own cereals, potatoes, root vegetables, grasses, and so on with imported protein feeds. Only then is the feeding of animals effective. [passage omitted]

LEADERS ATTEND HARVEST FESTIVAL IN POZNAN

LD071346 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 -- Harvest home festival is being held today at Szamotuly, the capital of a community in the Poznan Voivodship, known for its good farming results and social activeness.

Members of supreme party and state authorities with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski and Zbigniew Messner who attend the celebrations, were given cordial welcome by farmers and guests to the festivities.

Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba delivered a speech, assessing this year's achievements in farming. "The state agricultural policy remains unchanged, stable, future-oriented and deserving confidence," he underlined.

With the boosting of the crop of four grains from the country's average of 30 quintals to an average of 37 quintals per hectare, now recorded in western Poland, this country could achieve full self-sufficiency in grain and fodder, even with a considerable growth in animal breeding, and could become a net exporter of grain given further progress.

Those are feasible prospects, as indicated by the experience gathered in Wielkopolska, western Poland: The Poznan Voivodship had produced less than 30 quintals to a hectare in the years 1976-80. Now the future is 37.

The potential of our new, intensive varieties of plants and animals creates huge possibilities for production growth. Biological potential of Polish varieties of wheat exceeds the level of 100 quintals per hectare, or 2-3 times more than the present average crops of grain in Poland.

What must be stressed and what is most important to farmers is that the state's agricultural policy, confirmed by resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress, remains unalternable, stable, future-oriented and worthy of utmost confidence.

Outlays for production investments in agriculture and food economy will amount to 2.5 trillion zlotys in this quinquennium. The principle of (?equal) approach to all sectors of agriculture remains in force.

The criterion for evaluation in the state's agricultural policy is not based on a farm's attachment to the state, cooperative or private sector, but on a distinction between good and -- unfortunately still -- bad ones. Good farms have had and will have priority. Weak ones should receive assistance within the boundaries of economic reason.

Bitter is the taste of borrowed bread. Poland has experienced this in its latest history, and one must consistently teach respect for effective, profitable work of farmer, worker, engineer and professor. It is a lesson in the strength of our socialist Poland and prestigious position of our society among nations.

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION STRESSED

AU041327 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Aug 86 p 3

[Henryk Chadzynski article: "Dispute Over Small-Scale Production -- How Can We Pamper the Golden Goose?"]

[Excerpts] We tend to treat the private sector in a very inconsistent fashion. Sometimes it is the golden goose, or, to be more accurate, the goose that lays the golden egg, but at other times it is no more than a cuckoo's egg laid in a nest in which different rules apply. It is a fact that assessments of the private sector give rise to the fiercest controversies surrounding analyses of the achievements and program goals of small-scale production. There is a certain dualism in assessments of this sector among the public, persons involved in running the economy, and certain sections of regional party aktivs.

When assessments focus on the market situation, deficiencies in supplies of certain goods, shortcomings in the services field or the inadequate network of retail outlets, then the useful role performed by the private sector and the need to expand it is stressed. On the other hand, when it comes to examining the way in which incomes and prices are determined, the apportioning of costs for emerging from the crisis, and dealing with pathological phenomena, the extreme, negative views are expressed about the role of the private sector in our country's social and economic life. The expression of such opinion prompts the question whether private initiative ought to be allowed to develop at all. Thus, should the golden goose be pampered or slaughtered?

For this reason it is worth considering the scale of this phenomenon, its role in production and employment, and the overall benefits that it brings. Once this has been done, assessments and postulates can be formulated. This does not mean that we should stop tracking down or condemning instances of activity that runs counter to the law, but such activity is not liminted to the private sector. Such activity should be combated to a greater extent, and in the public sector as well.

The role and place of the non-agricultural private sector in our economy is indicated by its contribution to national income (about 5 percent), employment (about 4.7 percent, excluding apprentices), and the retail sale of goods (about 2.3 percent). However, the private sector not only produces, it also provides services. Its role in certain service sectors is very important. Private sector trades occupy a very significant position in the provision of basic services. They account for 98 percent of passenger taxis and 80 percent of baggage taxis. The private sector provides 55 percent of basic services in all. [passage omitted]

The average number of persons employed in a private sector business has increased from 1.8 in 1982 to 1.94 in 1985. However, these indices mean that there continues to be a significant number of businesses operated by a single person, the great majority of these businesses are enterprises of a family character. In 1985 total private sector turnover amounted to Z325.8 billion: The production of goods for the market accounted for about 35 percent, services to the public for about 38 percent, and production for export for barely 1 percent.

As is clear from this short review, despite the progress that has been made in the private sector, its achievements and its development (in the previous article we examined developments in small-scale production in the socialized sector) it still has not assumed proportions that would be significant from the point of view of structural change in the economy.

Seen against this background, the accelerated development of small-scale production should be treated as an offer made to the national economy and society. That is how its development is viewed by the Council for Small-Scale Production. Compared to 1985, the value of goods and services supplies should amount to more than Z600 billion, and at the same time small-scale production's contribution to the state budget should also grow (by Z94 billion from the socialized sector along). [passage omitted]

The adoption of a course aimed at accelerating the development of small-scale production is not only a prerequisite for improving the supply of goods and services -- a fact that is generally recognized -- but also an opportunity for directing economic restructuring toward greater flexibility and greater responsiveness to consumer needs. The advancement of small-scale production is not, therefore, art for art's sake but a means for satisfying public needs more rapidly and less expensively. This essential truth was grasped in other countries a long time ago and the appropriate conclussions were drawn. It is time that we too stopped believing exclusively in industrial giants.

HOUSING REPORT SUBMITTED TO PZPR POLITBURO

LD092242 Warsaw PAP in English 1821 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 9 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today appraised the activities of the worker-peasant inspection during the first half of this year, including the results of the nationwide review of the allotment of flats. The bureau accepted a report on selected problems of housing in the light of a scrutiny performed by the supreme board of control NIK in the past year and in the first half of 1986.

The Political Bureau discussed the state and directions of work aimed at higher management efficiency in enterprises and at a reinforcement of the position of administrative and social organs responsible for this function in the enterprise.

The bureau also acquainted itself with the course and results of the official visit of friendship paid by Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner to Hungary.

DASCALESCU WELCOMES GREEK PREMIER PAPANDREOU

AU101038 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Bucharest today on a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, and of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government. The Greek prime minister is accompanied by Karolos Papoulas, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

At Otopeni Airport, where the flags of the two countries were hoisted, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was cordially welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government. Nicolae Constantin and Ludovic Fazekas, deputy prime ministers of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; other members of the government, and representatives of the leadership of certain economic ministries, as well as other officials were present at the airport. Nicolae Ecobescu, Romania's ambassador in Athens; Dhmitrios Serbos, Greece's ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

A military guard lined up at the airport in honor of the guests The national anthems of the Hellenic Republic and the SR of Romania were played.

The visit of the Greek prime minister to our country is an expression of the positive relations between Romania and Greece and of the upward trend of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between our peoples, and it expresses their joint desire to lend this cooperation new scope. At the same time, the visit and the fresh summit dialogue will contribute to strengthening Romanian-Greek cooperation at the international level, to developing relations of good neighborliness in the Balkans and turning the area into an zone of peaceful coexistence, without nuclear weapons, and contribute to peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CPCZ' MILOS JAKES

AU091822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1986 -- On Tuesday, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, who pays a visit to Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion warm salutes were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

During the interview opinions were interchanged on the advance of socialist construction in the two countries. The talk highlighted the upward course taken by the friendly and cooperative ties between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between Romania and Czechoslovakia. The joint wish was also expressed to further expand the fine Romanian-Czechoslovak ties on a political, economic, technical-scientific plane, as well as in other fields of activity, in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. It was assessed that, with the increasingly growing economic potential of Romania and Czechoslovakia as a basis, action should be taken to further develop economic collaboration, and most of all, to intensify cooperation and specialization in production, on equal, mutually advantageous terms, to increase the volume of and diversify the trade exchanges between the two countries. Stress was laid on the importance of providing conditions for the fulfilment of the long-term programme on economic and technico-scientific cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia until 2000. Emphasis was placed on the need to further improve CMEA activities for the development of collaboration among the member countries.

Aspects of the international life were also approached. It was stressed that, under the current particularly complex conditions in the world political situation, it was more necessary than ever before to strengthen the collaboration of all peoples, advanced forces everywhere to stop the arms race, nuclear first of all, halt nuclear tests, cut conventional arms, troops and military expenses, to safeguard people's peace and security.

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended the interview.

CEAUSESCU MEETS COSTA RICAN SOCIALIST LEADER

AU081918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- On Monday, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Alvaro Montero Mejia, secretary-general of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, now visiting Romania. During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties established between the RCP and the Costa Rican Socialist Party and the wish was expressed to work for their further expansion and strengthening. It was shown that the expansion of ties between the two parties was in the interest of the Romanian-Costa Rican friendship and collaboration, of the cause of peace, detente, security and cooperation among nations. Aspects of the world political life were also approached.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that, under the current, extremely serious and complex, international circumstances, the peoples, the communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties, the progressive and realistic forces everywhere should concert their efforts and cooperate ever more closely to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the promotion of a new policy of detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace in the world.

It was revealed that the cardinal issues of our time were halting the arms race, nuclear first of all, passing to disarmament and to removing the danger of a new world war, guaranteeing people's and nations' foremost right to freedom and independence, to peace and life. The need was also stressed to end any military conflicts and solve all interstate litigious issues only by peaceful, negotiated means, by giving up the use and threat of force in international relations.

Referring to the situation in Central America, in the Latin American continent in general, Nicolae Ceausescu said that all the countries in that part of the world should reach broad national reconciliation to concentrate their forces on self-reliant economic and social development, to raise people's standard of living. President Nicolae Ceausescu also reiterated the Romanian people's solidarity with the struggle of Latin American peoples for free and self-reliant development, including the Nicaraguan people's fight for national independence and sovereignty.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the importance of strengthening the unity and collaboration of all communist and worker, socialist and democratic parties, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual respect, each party's right to set its political line, the strategy of its development on its own, without any outside interference.

Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP attended the interview.

HIGH ORDER CONFERRED ON BCP'S ZHIVKOV

AU061412 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1329 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- Under a presidential decree signed by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was conferred the Order of Victory of Socialism on his 75th birthday for the outstanding contribution made to the development of the cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the strengthening of the friendship between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, to the promotion of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

CEAUSESCU NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AU052013 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 1 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] To Mr Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Tripoli

On the 17th anniversary of the revolution, I convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for health and personal happiness and I wish progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly Libyan people.

I express my belief that, in the spirit of the meetings we held and the understandings we reached together, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will further develop in the interests of the Romanian and Libyan peoples and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU052016 Bucharest SCINTEA in Romanian 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and president of the SRV State Council,

To Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers,

To Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, Hanoi

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the SRV National Day, we convey warmest greetings to you, to the CPV, the State Council, the National Assembly, and the SRV Government and to the friendly Vietnamese people.

The Romanian people, who have actively shown their solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle for social and national liberation, follow with sympathy the efforts made for building a new society on the soil of Vietnam and sincerely rejoice in the achievements attained under the CPV's leadership in all fields of the socioeconomic activity, in propelling the country on the road of socialist construction, and in raising the working people's material and cultural standard of living.

We express our belief that, through joint actions and in the spirit of the understandings reached during the summit meetings, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop in the interests of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples and the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania,

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania.

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVES YOUTH OFFICIALS

AU061410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0657 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the Youth and Student Association of Romania for the United Nations (ATSRNU), received (Bright Akwetei), chairman, and Juan Carlos Giacosa, secretary-general of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), who attended in Costinesti, over September 1-5, the works of the autumn school sponsored by ATSRNU and ISMUN under the theme "Youth and Students in the Struggle for International Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation".

During the talks aspects were discussed referring to the youth and students' participation throughout the world to the struggle for peace and disarmament, nuclear first of all, for security, cooperation and social progress. The need was evinced to step up the activities of national youth and student associations for the United Nations, of ISMUN, in the International Year of Peace to let youngsters better know the targets and activities of the United Nations Organization, to more closely link the young generation to the United Nations. Aspects of the activity and cooperation within the international youth and student movement were discussed.

GOODS PRODUCTION, HANDICRAFT CONGRESSES HELD

AU061409 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0841 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1986 -- As part of the great forum of worker democracy of Romania -- the Third Congress of Working People -- the Eighth Congress of Goods Production, Acquisition and Sale Cooperatives and the Seventh Congress of Handicraft Cooperatives, were held on September 4 and 5 respectively. The participants debated reports on the activity of the management councils of these organizations and endorsed resolutions and programmes of measures for the implementation of the tasks of cooperative units in Romania over 1986-1990. The congresses elected the management bodies of the two cooperative organizations. Chairman of the Council of the Central Union of Goods Production, Acquisition and Sale Cooperatives was elected Paul Niculescu. Petre Danica was elected chairman of the Council of the Central Union of Handicraft Cooperatives.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL PLENARY MEETING

AU091735 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1651 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1986 -- Gathered in plenum on September 9, the National Women Council of Romania analyzed the activity and tasks incumbent on women organs and organizations across the country for the fulfillment of the provisions of the 1986 plan and the whole five-year period (1986-1990), the actions for the implementation of the demographic policy. A report was read at the plenary meeting on the Council's activity for the promotion of the RCP and Romanian state foreign policy. During the plenary meeting, a call was addressed to women organizations in European countries and other continents to step up actions for peace and disarmament, to protect life on our planet.

NEW IRON GATE TURBINE LINKED TO NATIONAL GRID

AU261353 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1250 GMT 26 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/8/1986 -- The "Iron Gates II" power station on the Danube is working almost t capacity. Its seventh turpine (from a total of eight turbines generating twenty-seven mw each) has been linked to the national grid this week.

"Iron Gates II" is the second power generation and navigation system built by Romania in collaboration with Yugoslavia on the Danube. Just ninety kilometres upstream stands the "Iron Gates I" that generates five times more power (105 mw on the Romanian side alone). The whole investment, some five hundred million dollars, paid back in the first seven years of use. Annually the station supplies some six thousand million kwh to the national economy.

The two systems make considerably easier navigation along this sector of the Danube which used to be known as particularly difficult.

Capitalizing on the power potential of the river is an essential element in Romania's plans regarding energy.

All of the southern part of Romania has become an important supplier of electric power. A large thermoelectric station (three hundred mw) is under construction at Drobeta-Turnu Severin, and recently its first fifty mw generator has been put to work.

BRIEFS

HYDROTHERMAL ENERGY -- Bucharest AGERPRES 19/8/986 -- Rich deposits of thermal water were discovered in the west of Romania. On the basis of a recent study, experts reached the conclusion that a quantity of 400,000 cu.m. a day could be supplied, with temperatures ranging between 50 and 130 centigrades. Therefore, roughly 14,000 gcal can be obtained, which accounts for more than 2,000 tons of liquid fuel. The exploitable zones of the geothermal areas known are estimated to provide for a potential saving of 1.5 million tons of conventional fuel. New wells were drilled in the western part of the country, which supply 43,000 cu.m. daily, the hot water being used to heat a district in Oradea, several sanatoria, the animal-breeding farms at Sacuieni, the flower- and vegetable-growing greenhouses in Harghita, Bors, Sacuieni, and the hemp rotting shop at Palota. Owing to the utilization of thermal waters, the flower-growing hothouses near Oradea were extended by another 30 ha of greenhouses to be built there, to be provided with hydrothermal installations. The utilization of hydrothermal energy also extended to the flax and hemp rotting shops in Timis and Arad counties. With the new th mal water reserves as a basis, units in several spas also developed. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0620 GMT 19 Aug 86 AU]

HASANI DEEMS NONALIGNED SUMMIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD091347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade from Harare this afternoon. In Harare he led the Yugoslav delegation at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries. Members of the delegation, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Raif Dizdarevic, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs; and Federal Executive Council member Oskar Kovac, also returned to Belgrade.

At Belgrade airport, Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and members of the delegation were given a formal welcome. The following welcomed them: Lazar Mojsov, Vice President of the SFRY Presidency; Ivo Vrandecic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Federal Secretary of National Defense; Dobroslav Culafic, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other personalities. Representatives of the Zimbabwe Embassy in Belgrade were there to welcome them as well.

After greeting the people in the welcoming party, the Yugoslav national anthem was played. Sinan Hasani, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, then inspected the honor guard.

On returning to Belgrade, Hasani made a statement at the airport for the Yugoslav public in which he assessed the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. Hasani said:

"We are returning from Harare with the sense of having taken part in an exceptionally important international gathering which was at the center of attention of the entire world public.

At the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, the 25th anniversary of the movement was marked in a formal way. Our common conviction and orientation were manifested in such a significant way that the authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment, laid down as far back as the Belgrade conference and built on at subsequent summits, are topical even today, and this was confirmed in the fullest possible measure during the work of the Harare summit. The role of the founders of the meeting -- Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir, Nkrumah, and Sukarno, and their work, which will remain of historically indelible significance, were stressed with full respect and recognition.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that the eighth summit was a very successful one. It strongly reflected the efforts by all the participants to consolidate the movement's unity and promote the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. Attention was concentrated on the vital issues of today's world. These are the struggle for peace, the end to the arms race, detente, equitable international cooperation, and hotbeds of crisis. The conference focussed particular attention on the problems of economic development.

In view of the fact that the summit is held in the area of the world locating one of the most serious crises, as a consequence of the vestiges of colonialism, it is understandable that considerable attention focussed on the need to do away with apartheid and the racist regime, to liberate Namibia, and to help the Frontline countries against South African aggression. In this connection very important and concrete decisions were adopted, such as the declaration about the assistance fund for the Frontline countries. It was also decided that the delegation of our movement would take part in the special UN General Assembly session on Namibia and get in touch with the four most important Western countries to convey the movement's resolute demand regarding the introduction of sanctions against the regime in South Africa.

On this occasion, more forcefully and more concretely than even before, the movement declared itself in favor of the termination of the war between Iraq and Iran with the demand that the solution should be sought by peaceful means, through negotiations and by respecting the legitimate interests of both countries.

The issues of debt, prices of raw materials, protectionism, and others which are largely responsible for the difficult position of the nonaligned and the developing countries were among the economic problems which dominated the conference. A strong demand was voiced for opening up a dialogue between the developed and the developing countries. A permanent committee has been formed at the ministerial level that will be engaged in the fulfilment of these tasks. An action program has also been adopted for intensifying economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries. Of course, there were some differences at the summit in the approach to specific questions, which is normal for a movement which has over 100 members. However, these differences posed no threat to the unity of the movement.

Much time was spent discussing the venues for the next summit and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries. It was decided that the venue of the next summit should be determined at the next routine ministerial conference which is to be held in Cyprus. We are pleased that this honor was bestowed on one of the founder countries of the movement and one which belongs to the European group of the nonaligned countries. We also consider that the decision to hold a special ministerial conference on the issues of reciprocal economic cooperation between the developing nonaligned countries in the DPRK next year is a good one.

I wish to stress particularly that Zimbabwe, the host to the conference, carried out very successful preparations for the summit's work. We also highly appreciate the great personal contribution by the new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Mugabe, to the work of the summit and its outcome. It merits the highest recognnition. I also wish to use this opportunity once again to thank the government and the people of Zimbabwe for their exceptional hospitality and for providing all the necessary conditions for an enjoyable stay and our successful work.

The Yugoslav delegation took an active part in the work of the eighth summit and was involved in all the issues of the work of the conference. It had many direct contacts with heads of delegations making in this way its own contribution to the quest for the solutions to the problems on the agenda. This afforded an opportunity to examine the state and further development of our bilateral relations.

As I have already said, we can indeed be satisfied with the outcome of the summit. This obliges us to implement successfully all we agreed on. In that way this summit will make an active contribution to the strengthening of peace and security and to development and equality."

SUNDIC: U.S.-USSR 'SPY WAR', FATE OF WORLD PEACE

AU091916 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] There is a new aggravation of Soviet-American relations before the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting: the spy war threatens to jeopardize the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic:

There are exactly 10 days left before the previously agreed meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union, Shultz and Shevardnadze, respectively. The two ministers were to agree about the date of the second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting and the agenda of the summit. However, the current situation in Soviet-American relations is such that one can no longer talk with assurance about either the success of the Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting or setting the date for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Namely, the recent arrests of a Soviet UN employee in New York and an American journalist in Moscow, against whom an indictment for espionage has already been filed -- the same as in the case of the Soviet employee in New York -- threaten to turn into a dispute with far-reaching consequences, because neither of the two sides show an intention to make concessions in this most recent spy war.

Until only a few days ago, Moscow hoped that the United States would offer to exchange Zakharov for Daniloff, but that did not happen. For, as President Reagan said in Denver yesterday, his government does not accept any bargaining about a possible exchange of spies, at the same time denying that the American journalist dealt in espionage. Before his statement in Denver, the American President had allegedly appealed to Gorbachev in a message to intercede in favor of Daniloff's release, but received no answer. That was probably the reason why Reagan was so sharp in his statement in Denver yesterday and why he even called into question the next Soviet-American summit.

The sharpness of Reagan's words coincides -- as a TANJUG report from New York remarks -- with a strong anti-Soviet campaign of conservative forces in the United States which demand that Reagan be more resolute toward Moscow. This campaign is based on assertions that U.S. citizen Daniloff is innocent, that is, that he was arrested in retaliation for the arrest of Zakharov, who, it is claimed, dealt in espionage since he was allegedly caught in the act.

There have been numerous espionage affairs in Moscow-Washington relations since the war, but they were all solved in a satisfying way in certain situations. It would be normal to expect that to happen in the Zacharov-Daniloff case too, because it is obvious that those involved are not of the same caliber as many of their predecessors. However, if each side keeps to its positions, that is, if a trial of Zakharov in New York is answered with a trial of Daniloff in Moscow, that would more be a sign that the foundations on which Soviet-American relations rest are weak, rather than a real proof that what is involved is a great espionage affair. Thus one should not be surprised if this insignificant espionage incident grows into something much worse, an additional crisis that could not be controlled and which could really -- as Reagan claims -- call the summit into question. The world would not be able to comprehend or accept such an outcome of the most recent espionage affair, because after all that would be a dangerous game with the fate of world peace, at a moment when the entire world demands more responsible behavior by the superpowers.

MILOSAVLJEVIC RECEIVES CSSR TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD092357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, CSSR Minister of Transportation Vladimir Blazek has been on an official visit to the SFRY since 8 September. In the course of their talks, Pljakic and Blazek agreed that in recent years cooperation between the SFRY and Czechoslovakia in the sphere of transport has been developing well and that it has contributed to a more efficient transportation of passengers and goods between the two countries and transit through their territories. They also considered suggestions for improving cooperation in all sectors.

They also informed each other about the main trends in their countries' transport policies and exchanged views about the development of transport in Europe. Particular attention was paid to the possibilities for increasing the transit of goods from Czechoslovakia through Yugoslav ports and using Yugoslav railways as well as the transit of Yugoslav goods through the Czechoslovak territory.

During his visit to Belgrade, Vladimir Blazek was received by Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. On that occasion a positive assessment was made of the measures planned to promote cooperation in the field of transportation as well as overall cooperation between the two countries. In the course of his visit to Yugoslavia, Minister Blazek will tour a number of transport organizations and have talks with representatives of associated labor and relevant organs in the SR's of Slovenia and Croatia.

'NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE DAY' CEREMONIES BEGIN

LD081238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of Navy and Merchant Marine Day, [10 September] -- Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, received military attaches accredited to our country on the Kozara ship at the Sava-Danube estuary today.

At the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, military attaches congratulated Admiral Letica and all the members of the Yugoslav Navy on the coming holiday.

Mamula Greets Sailors

LD091127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0816 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with 10 September, the SFRY Navy, Merchant Marine and River Shipping Day, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, has sent the following message of congratulations to the sailors, cadets, and civilian personnel serving in the Navy:

"This year when, together with the working people of our country, we resolutely manifest our resolve through the implementation of the conclusions and decisions of the 13th LCY Congress to carry on unswervingly with the further development of our socialist self-management society along Tito's road, you attained notable results in technical modernization, military-professional training, and consolidation of the moral-political unity of our units and collectives. Thanks to the efforts that have been invested and the concern of the whole of our community to strengthen our Armed Forces, our Navy has grown into a modern and powerful service, ready and capable, together with other services of the Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defense and other all-people's defense forces, to carry out even the most complex tasks in the defense of our country. I am confident that as you have done in the past you will go on carrying out conscientiously and with self-denial the tasks entrusted to you, and in a most consistent way continue the glorious traditions of your predecessors in the national liberation war and those who worked so hard during the postwar development of our Navy.

I am conveying cordial felicitations also to work collectives of the sea and inland waterway economy, all seamen and sailors and water sport activity organizations coupled with the wish that they may attain even greater successes in their work and contribute to the further consolidation of the defense capability of our socialist self-management nonaligned community."

Army Congratulates Navy

LD092047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- In connection with the SFRY Navy, Merchant Marine, and River Shipping Day in 10 September, in Belgrade today Colonel General Zorko Canadi, the Yugoslav People's Army chief of the General Staff, received a delegation of this service of our Armed Forces led by Vice Admiral Sveto Letica, and congratulated them on the day.

General Canadi expressed his conviction that in the future, too, members of our navy will conscientously and responsibly carry out all their tasks and that they consistently will continue to develop the glorious traditions of their predecessors in the national liberation war and of those who worked so hard during our navy's postwar development.

Thanking Canadi for the congratulations, Vice Admiral Letica stressed, among other things, that our Navy has developed into a modern and powerful service of our Armed Forces and that is it ready, and is capable of carrying out all the tasks set to it in order to successfully defend our country, together with other services of the Yugoslav People's Army and all all-people's defense and social self-protection structures.

NATIONALIST PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO EXAMINED

LD040608 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the republican conference of the Serbian SAWP today a meeting was held (chaired by Dr Bogdan Trifunovic) with directors and editors in chief of Belgrade papers, magazines, radio, and television, at which reference was made to the involvement of the public information media in current social and political action.

The meeting was attended by Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia; and Dragisa Pavlovic, president of the Presidium of the Belgrade LC City Committee.

In comments on the involvement of the public information media in light of the recent conclusions by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the activities for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, stress was laid on the positive examples of newspaper articles, radio, and television programs, which contribute to the creation of a favorable social climate for the stabilization of the situation in this province. But, it was noticed that there also appeared texts with nationalistic overtones that hinder the action of progressive forces in Kosovo and the SR of Serbia.

The participants at the meeting also discussed the ways in which information media are involved in the struggle for economic stabilization, in particular in connection with the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council. It was so that besides many good texts there had also been cases of one-sidedness and simplifications of individual initiatives, which created confusion in the public.

Criticism was expressed of the texts that, by putting forward some personal and extreme views on the situation and relations in Yugoslavia, and in particular on Serbia, create the impression of an alleged conflict between the SRs of Serbia and Slovenia, which is politically harmful to everyone.

At the meeting it was said that some papers had a very open and involved attitude toward the manifestations of nationalsim in other environments but were blind to such manifestations in their own environment. (Among other things, there was mention of the recent excessive nationalistic behavior of soccer fans in Belgrade.)

At the meeting, reference was also made to frequent commentaries, interviews, and similar contributions on work stoppages, including the most varied and often ideologically and politically unacceptable views on this kind of expression of dissatisfaction with the situation in which certain work collectives have found themselves.

Mention was also made of some texts whose character and substance were in sharp conflict with the policy of our society, and of others that even contained open anti-socialist theses and accents.

Also, stress was laid on the role of the information media in social actions that are underway or forthcoming, primarily in the struggle for economic stabilization, changes in the political system, as well as in the area of ideological and political activity in other sections of social activity.

TU Leaders

LD060705 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Pristina, Sept 5 (TANJUG) -- The leadership of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia (TUCY), which met here today, asked socio-political organizations in Kosovo Province, including the provincial trade union, to oppose all activities of Albanian separatists with greater determination.

The province, which forms part of the Republic of Serbia, is populated mostly by ethnic Albanians. In 1981, Albanian separatists staged riots in the province, demanding the establishment of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" and the joining of all Albanian-populated parts of Yugoslavia to neighbouring Albania.

The trade unions in Kosovo, it was said, must initiate the removal from political, social, and self-management functions of all persons who are insufficiently engaged in, or are obstructing the implementation of the conclusions of the Yugoslav party and state leaderships on normalising the situation in Kosovo.

The TUCY leadership also discussed economic problems besetting this insufficiently developed province. The funds for the development of Kosovo earmarked by the federation and the country's economy must be used as rationally as possible, the meeting in the provincial capital stressed.

Situation in Dragas

LD040542 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Dragas, 3 Sep (TANJUG) -- Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium; and Djumret Seljmani, member of the Presidium; took part in today's expanded session of the Dragas LC Municipal Committee. The general socio-economic development of this -- one of the least developed municipalities in the province -- was noted to have been developing in a political and security situation, characterized by a high rate of unemployment and occasional hostile activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, but also by the resolute action of the LC and other progressive forces aimed at the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee.

Junuz Aljiu, president of the LC Municipal Committee, said that hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is not yet halted, but compared to 1981 there is a considerable decline. It is manifested by means of writing and spreading slogans and pamphlets with hostile content, misusing the national flag and costume, but also by illegal crossing of the state border into Albania.

There are no organized hostile public excesses in Dragas, he said, and there are no records of conflicts between people belonging to different nationalities, therefore, no emigration under duress, but the migration of the population is considerable, due to underdevelopment.

Taking part in the session Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, emphasized the particular importance for subjective forces in this environment to control the situation and to give a realistic assessment of the general state of affairs.

We are confronted with the crisis of responsibility, Vlasi said, adding that it has become obvious that no one is held responsible for laziness and failure to carry out the tasks set. While all this continues, the country, and especially Kosovo, where the general situation makes the hostile activities more difficult [as received], will not be able to overcome the crisis and turn negative trends into positive ones. [passage omitted]

Speaking about intranational relations, Vlasi said that the strength of our society is in brotherhood, unity, and fellowship just as, on the contrary, the biggest danger threatening to ruin us is in disturbed intranational relations, hatred, and divisiveness, that is, all that which is offered to us by nationalists.

The question in intranational relations does not boil down only to intranational relations on Albanian-Serbs-Montenegrin relations, but on the contrary, it is the vital question for all those who live in these areas. [passage omitted]

Finally, Vlasi said that conditions must be created in Kosovo in which everyone will be able to realize their own national rights, regardless of their number.

'Hostile Action' in Tetovo

LD061501 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tetovo, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- Several events that occurred recently in Tetovo have upset the public and been condemned by working people and citizens. Acts of debauchery, the incorrect use of the flag of the Albanian nationality, frequent disturbances of the peace, and attempts to distribute leaflets with a hostile content from a position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are a result of the overall situation in the municipality and the continued hostile action from these positions, it is stressed in a communique from a session of the Tetovo LC Municipal Committee, which was attended by representatives of all sociopolitical organizations, the Executive Council, and the Municipal Assembly, as well as members of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium. The sole item on the agenda was information in connection with the latest events in Tetovo.

The LC Municipal Committee stated that the implementation of the process of political differentiation is falling behind. The LC Municipal Committee points, in particular, to the need for an open battle against opportunism, by strengthening the responsibility of social and self-managing subjects, and for undertaking specific measures against perpetrators of socially negative phenomena of any kind.

Communists in the organs of the administration, the legal profession, law enforcement organs, the inspection services, and education and culture must fight for the effective and responsible realization of tasks, especially in the strengthening of legality and the personal, property, and legal security of citizens; and the consistent implementation of their constitutional rights. Ther LC Municipal Committee has obliged all LC Municipal Committees to initiate, most urgently, discussion on the negative events in the municipality and carry out the most extensive mobilization of all forces to overcome this situation, in particular, strengthen mutual trust and intensive brotherhood and unity.

South Morava Emigration

LD092330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Leskovac, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Despite the indisputable results in eradicating the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin population in the south Morava municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja has still not been halted. In the past year and a half, for example 756 persons emigrated from this region, it was said today at a session of the presidium of the intermunicipal conference of the LC of the South Morava region held in Leskovac. The conference considered current ideopolitical issues concerning the implementation of the tasks of halting the emigration of the Serbian and Montenegrin population from these municipalities. It was said that room for activity by Albanian nationalists and irrendentists has been restricted, and that the necessary social climate has been created for guaranteeing more normal life and work in these environments.

The reasons cited for the emigration, it was said at the session, are usually difficulties in employment, schooling, and similar family and economical reasons. However, there is also emigration under duress as a result of damage to fields, threats, provocations, physical attacks and similar threats to security.

Emigre Return Encouraged

AU021417 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 Aug 86 p 1-2

[Evliana Bejcinovci article: "Meeting of Pristina Commune Executive Committee -- More Concrete Measures for the Return of Those Who Have Emigrated -- Priority For Those Who Return in the Fields of Employment, Housing, and Allotment of Land for Private Houses, or for Registration at Colleges or the University"]

[Excerpts] The operative program of measures and activities of state administrative and judicial organs in the commune of Pristina, following the tasks set by the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium relating to the political and security situation in Kosovo, the concrete tasks of the Assembly of the Socialst Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the program of measures and activities of the executive committee of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the realization of these tasks, will also include a program of measures for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from Kosovo and wish to return to Pristina. This was mentioned at yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of Pristina Commune, chaired by Isa Mustafa, the president, and in which Bozidar Lazic, president of the communal assembly and Nedelko Pupovac, secretary of the presidium of Pristina LC communal committee, also took part.

This program, said Zika Patric, president of the commission for the prevention of emigration, is an embodiment at communal level of the tasks emerging from the conclusions of the two presidencies and aims to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, the return of as many of them as possible, and the identical treatment of those who return by all the communes in Kosovo. Experience hitherto, and results achieved in the struggle to prevent the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, shows that their return is an integral element in the whole process of the prevention of emigration, and provides an opportunity to create a favorable political climate for the common and equal life of the nations and nationalities who live in Kosovo.

The various organs and organizations must create concrete conditions for the return of all those who wish to live in our midst again. The program provides opportunities for the return of all persons who have lived outside Kosovo for at least a year, those who have worked outside Kosovo for the same period of time, and those who registered their departure with the Secretariat for Internal Affairs of this commune before their emigration. This program gives particular importance to the return of Serbian and Montenegrin cadres who require work, the question of housing, and the employment of members of their families who are at present working. Besides this, all those who emigraged because of pressure, at whatever period of time, will find work without the announcement of vacancies, competing candidates, or formalities, while the Secretariat for Internal Affairs will evaluate the reasons for their emigration on the basis of declarations made by those who return. As a measure in the field of the employment of those who return, the program anticipates that work will be secured with the same employers for all those who were employed before their emigration from Kosovo, while priority in employment will be given to all those who were unemployed before their emigration, who registered their departure with the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the Commune of Pristina, and who have been employed outside the province for at least a year. In addition, those returning who were unemployed before their emigration, and who did not find work outside the province, will enjoy the right of employment in the commune of Pristina under the self-managing agreement.

The program also provides for measures in the field of education. Among the concrete measures laid down in this field is the granting of priority to persons of Serb and Montenegrin nationality who have emigrated, and wish to return, in their registration at colleges and faculties of the university.

Under certain conditions, those who return will also be privileged in the field of housing policy, in the granting of land for house-building, and in the allocation of flats by their organizations of associated labor. At the same time, all contracts for the sale and purchase of the real estate of Serb and Montenegrins, which alienated them from their property by pressure either before or after their emigration, will be declared void, it was stressed at the meeting. [passage omitted]

In this connection, Isa Mustafa added that it was difficult to foresee how many flats could be allotted within a certain time to those who have emigrated from the province and wish to return to this commune, and so this program must be considered further and made more concrete.

Sadri Godanci, secretary of the communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, stressed the need to make the measures more concrete, and also the necessity of an ongoing study of employment vacancies, the distribution of land and flats, and their harmonization with the wishes of those who wish to return. In his view, the wishes of those who have emigrated are disproportionate to the resources of the commune. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO ALBANIAN DETAILS SDS TORTURE TACTICS

PM021540 Paris LIBERATION in French 26 Aug 86 p 23

[Jean-luc Clouard report: "A Kosovo Albanian's Memories of Torture"]

[Text] Mergim Berisha is afraid. Although he has been living illegally in France since 19 July, it is not the French authorities he fears. He is hiding somewhere in the Paris region because he is afraid that Yugoslav Security Service [SDS] agents might find him.

He was charged with "attacking state security" and spent 2 years in prison in Kosovo, Yugoslavia. After his release the police tried to recruit him as an informer. He stayed in his native village, then he decided to flee. Like most Albanians living in Kosovo, he condemns the living conditions imposed by the Serbs on people who form the majority of the province's inhabitants. He does not want the Albanians in Kosovo (Footnote 1) (In 1981, 77.4 percent of the population were Albanian, according to the official figures, the rest being Serbs and Montenegrins, to continue being ruled by institutions run by the Serbs. He is demanding that the "Autonomous Socialist Province of Kosovo" become a "socialist republic," like Serbia, for instance (Footnote 2) (Kosovo, like Vojvodina, is an autonomous province attached to the Republic of Serbia).

Because of the proximity of Albania, the Yugloslav authorites accused all those who make this demand of irredentism. They apparently hound them, even in foreign countries. In Stuttgart in January 1983, Jusuf Gervalla, Bardhosh Gervalla, and Zeka Kadri, Albanian emigres from Kosovo, were murdered. Emigre circles accused the SDS of these murders. In a report published last year Amnesty International stated that these accusations were borne out by evidence given in several cases tried outside Yugoslavia. Mergim Berisha does not want history to repeat itself.

"They beat me. They gave me injections in my hands. They placed red-hot eggs in my armpits. They suspended me by my feet and beat me on the back for hours. I saw policemen push billy clubs into women's vaginas to ensure that 'they could not have any more Albanian children.'" Mergim Berisha is 31 years old. He spoke slowly and after each word sought a look of support from his compatriots to enable him to continue the description of his imprisonment in Burgu Quarkat prison in Pristina.

"For 5 months and 20 days I lived alone in a cell 3.5 meters by 1.5 meters," he continued. "There were rats and the light was on 24 hours a day. In the morning they gave me tea without sugar. At noon and in the evening they gave me a bowl of soup and half a pound of bread. I was allowed to walk for between 3 and 5 minutes twice a day. Because a doctor had to pronounce that the prisoner was in good enough health to stand another bout of interrogation, they changed the doctor every day." He was transferred to the prison in Peje, his native city, and spent the last 18 months of his detention in "a kind of freedom," although his fellow prisoners "were regularly tortured."

What was his crime? It was that he condemned the sometimes violent discrimination against Albanians in Yugoslavia; the fact that jobs are given to Serbs rather than to Albanians; the fact that it is impossible to be educated in Albanian because there are not enough schools in Montenegro and Macedonia; the "harassment" and in some cases the proceedings taken against those who wear red and black clothes -- the Albanian colors; the Serbianization of names which consists of adding the ending "vig" to Albanian surnames and the banning of some first names: Shiqiipe (eagle) for instance, because it is the symbol of neighboring Albania, or Lirrije (freedom), used as a girl's name; the systematic questioning of Albanians returning from foreign vacations; and more seriously, the death of several people shortly before the end of their military service.

Article 133, paragraph 1 of the Yugoslav penal code stipulates a sentence of between 1 and 10 years imprisonment for "anybody who depicts the country's social and political situation in a malevolent and distorted way." Article 203 of the 1974 Yugoslav constitution states that "nobody can use the rights established by this constitution to undermine the foundations of the self-managing democratic socialist order." This legislation, which, to say the least, is open to interpretation, makes arrests and sentences legal.

Some people have been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for criticizing the Yugoslav Government or institutions in private conversations. The official press regularly reports verdicts passed by the courts. For instance, there are these reported in RILINDJA, a Kosovo newspaper: On 17 June 1986, 5 Albanians from Kacanik were sentenced in Pristina to prison terms of between 2 and 7 years. On 18 June in Peje, 6 people received prison sentences ranging from 2 to 6 years. On 9 July in Tivar in Montenegro, 6 people received sentences ranging from 4 to 13 years. The charges were "attacking state security."

A case which dates from the middle of last year raises even more serious accusations. Several witnesses state that on 25 June 1985, some Serbs plundered stores belonging to Albanians in Bogdanovic. Similar acts of violence occurred on 26, 27, and 29 June in Krusevac, without the police intervening. In Leskouic, 1 month later, a bakery belonging to Albanians Sulejman Tortaj and Mohammed Hasananit was plundered while the police watched. The emigres estimate that 5,000 Albanians from Kosovo are in prison in Yugoslavia.

The Serbs in Kosovo, supported by their fellows in Serbia, however, condemn attacks perpetrated against them by Albanians to force them to leave the region in order to form an "ethnically pure Kosovo." Twice this year Serbian demonstrators from Kosovo have gone to Belgrade to demand an end to the anti-Serbian "genocide" and the Albanian "terror" in Kosovo (rapes, intimidation to force them to leave, and so forth).

"They accused of being in Albania's pay," Mergim Berisha said. "We simply want the authorities to recognize our rights." However, the LCY Congress held in June 1986 did not say anything about a possible change of status for Kosovo.

BRIEFS

EARTH SATELLITE STATION -- Belgrade, September 3 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav PTTY Community has inaugurated preparations for the construction of the third earth telecommunications satellite station "Yugoslavia 3" near the town Ivanjica, South-eastern part of the country. Around 3.5 billion dinars (8.7 million dollars) will be invested in the new earth satellite station, which is as of 1988 significantly to improve Yugoslavia's communications with other European countries. The two existing earth satellite stations secure good communications between Yugoslavia and overseas countries. Through 1990, Yugoslavia plans to invest around 503 billion dinars (around one billion 257 million dollars) into the development of the PTT communications. The investments will enable the number of satellite telephone cables to be increased from the present 138 to 876, and the number of telephone lines per one hundred inhabitants from 11 to 17. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0104 GMT 3 Sep 86 LD]

OUTGOING DPRK AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dr Bozidar Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav side of the Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Questions with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received a farewell visit from Yi In-kyu, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 2 Sep 86 LD]